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Poetry.

For the Mercury.

THE ANGEL OF THE NEW YEAR.

BY ELLEN.

A step, a faint, far step upon the hills,
Light as the falling snow.
While bright Orion keeps his watch above
And men keep watch below;
Beside our thresholds, in our crowded streets,
The angel's step falls slow.
Our flesh-veiled eyes behold him not, we see
Only his white robe's flow.

Alas! it is a sinful, weeping earth,
On which that angel's eyes
Are looking, full of troubled love and hope,
Yet with such pained surprise.
Must there be blood upon his festal robes?
Waiting in the sweet air?
Must there be waiting in deserted homes?
And death his realm to share?

All this must be; but yet the angel's step
Falters not on his way,
And like the stars above him, or the sun,
He cannot brook delay;
His low tones burn up to prophetic strength,
"Though this indeed must be,
Though treason, folly, fratricide and blood,
Mark my brief history.

I promise, if there linger yet with men
Wisdom, or faith, or worth,
I'll set between my January skies,
And my December earth,
A light, to guide the future on its way,
A lamp my gift to be,
A blessing, for the nations yet unborn,
The star of liberty."

ABOUT MYSELF.

My hands, how nicely they are made
To hold, and touch, and do!
I'll try to learn some honest trade,
That will be useful too.

My eyes, how fit they are to read,
And mind my work, and look!
I ought to think of that, indeed,
And use them at my book.

My tongue, 'twas surely never meant
To quarrel or to swear!
To speak the truth my tongue was lent,
And to be used in prayer.

My mind, for what can it be given!
For thinking, to be sure;
That I might think of God and heaven,
And learn my faults to cure.

My heart, and all the fear and love
That in my bosom dwell;
My love was made for heaven above,
My fear, to fly from hell.

THE BIBLE.

The Bible is a mine
Of very precious things:
There gold and sacred jewels shine,
And truest knowledge shines.

This book is sent to me,
Down from my God on high;
And how ungrateful should I be
To throw it useless by.

He will one day inquire
Of this his talent lent;
If not improved, in endless fire
Too late shall I repent.

Useful Hints.

With regard to exhibiting drugs as a part of your medical treatment, the golden rule is, *be sparing*. Many remedies you give would make a well person so ill that he would send for you at once if he had taken one of your doses accidentally. It is not quite fair to give such things to a sick man, unless it is clear that they will do more good than the very considerable harm you know they will cause. Be very gracious with children especially. I have seen old men shudder at the rhubarb and jalap of infancy. You may depend upon it that half the success of Homœpathy is due to the sweet peace it has brought into the nursery. Between the gurgling sound of loathsome mixtures and the saccharine pelliquescence of a minute globule, what tender mother could for a moment hesitate?

When a drop of water falls on a black crape veil or collar, it leaves a conspicuous white mark. To obliterate this, spread the crape on a table (laying on it a large book or a paper-weight to keep it steady), and place underneath the stain a piece of old black silk. With a large camel's hair brush dipped in common ink, go over the stain; and then wipe off the ink with a little bit of old soft silk. It will dry immediately, and the white mark will be seen no more.

Curing hams and bacon use simply the same quantity of common soda as saltpetre,—one ounce and a half of each to the fourteen pounds of ham or bacon, using the usual quantity of salt. The soda prevents that hardness in the lean of the bacon which is so often found, and keeps it quite mellow all through, besides being a preventitive of rust. This receipt has been very extensively tried, and invariably approved.

Oyster Catsup.—Take fine fresh oysters, wash them in their own liquor, skim it, pound them in a marble mortar; to a pint of oysters add a pint of sherry, boil them up, and add an ounce of salt, two drachms of pounded mace, and one of cayenne—let it just boil up again, skim it, and run it through a sieve; and when cold bottle it, then cork it well, and seal it down.

Gum Arabic Starch.—Take two ounces of white gum arabic powder, put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water (according to the degree of strength you desire), and then, having covered it, let it set all night.—In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred in to a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner, will give lawns (either white, black, or printed), a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good, much diluted, for thin white muslin and bobbinet.

Economy.—If you have a strip of land, do not throw away soapsuds. Both ashes and soapsuds are good manure for bushes and young plants.

Woolen clothes should be washed in very hot suds, and not rinsed. Lukewarm water shrinks them.

Do not let coffee and tea stand in tin.

Scald your wooden ware often, and keep your wooden ware dry.

Selected Tale.

LIFE AS IT IS.

BY DAISY HOWARD.

In one of the principal streets of a great city stood a large boarding house, whose white marble front and general air bespoke the aristocracy of its inmates. One could tell it was a boarding house, from the many faces—fair and plain—sitting at or near the windows. It was five o'clock—the fashionable dinner hour. Already the public drawing rooms and handsome private parlors were filled with youth and beauty. In one, a bevy of fair women were grouped together, talking rapidly and excitedly.

'I tell you, it is mighty strange. Jane saw him come out of the room twice to-day; and last night, after the Southern train came in, at one o'clock, he went directly to her room.'

'Are you sure you can rely on Jane's word, Clara? I am sure I should not trust my maid in a similar case. They are all fond of the marvellous.'

'You are really complimentary Miss Bradley. If you keep servants whose words you cannot trust, I do not.'

'The halls are dimly lighted at that hour,' said another kind voice; 'perhaps it was Mr. Leeds she saw.'

'No—Mr. Leeds has dark hair and eyes. This man had fair hair and blue eyes—real aristocratic looking, Jane said.'

'For pity's sake do let that poor Mrs. Leeds alone. Of course, it was some relative, or he would not be going to wake her up at that time of night. As for being in her room in the daytime, that is nothing strange—if he had gone thirty times. At a hotel, one's room is one's home; and who wants to run to the drawing-rooms to see every one that calls?'

'Well, I agree with Clara Wilber,' said another voice. I do not think we should notice Mrs. Leeds any more. I shan't for one. She is too secretive and mysterious.'

'I shan't notice her, either.'

'Nor I—nor I,' said another.'

'Well, ladies, I am very sorry for the course you have taken—for my part, I condemn it. I cannot blame Mrs. Leeds if she is not disposed to be communicative regarding her family affairs. I believe she has some sorrow that we do not know of. I am interested in her—her pale, sweet face touches me. I, for one, shall treat her politely—having seen nothing to cause me to do otherwise. We none of us, have more than a speaking acquaintance with her, at any rate. It is not at all likely she would confide her troubles, or the motive for her actions, to almost strangers, and the lady passed into an adjoining room.

'Dear me! how independent we are!—It seems to me, Mary Bradley plumes herself a great deal upon her wealth.'

'O, Clara! how can you say so?' said the kindly voice before mentioned. 'Mary has less pride, and cares less for money, than any one of us.'

'Well, she needn't be so wonderful straight-laced—but girls, there comes Gen. Lane. Let us get up our very prettiest smiles.'

A tall, noble form, in full regimentals—chapeau, sash, epaulettes, etc.—entered the room. He was a handsome man of fifty, dark eyed and olive skinned—the beau of the house.

Though fifty years had passed over his head, his lofty form was yet unbent, and his heart as young as it was twenty years ago. He was a noble specimen of manhood; and, notwithstanding his half century, not one of the fair beauties around him would have refused him her 'lily white hand;' for was he not handsome and wealthy? Although, he had seen many a bloody field, his deep voice was almost gentle, and an almost womanly tenderness brooded in his eyes. As he approached the ladies, he said:

'Good evening, fair dames. What is the news?'

'General! you have just missed a rare dish of scandal. Mrs. Leeds was *done* to a *turn*. I am sorry you missed it.'

'No need for sorrow, my dear young lady; as I was sitting out on the verandah, enjoying my cigar, I heard it all. I suppose I should have moved; but I was too lazy, and you were talking so loud I did not suppose it was a secret.'

Clara Wilbur 'wilted down' considerable—for it was her custom to 'do' the soft and gentle before the General.

'What do you think of Mrs. Leeds?' said gentle Maud Miller.

'Well, Miss Maud, I think she is beautiful, graceful, and a perfect lady. If she were a widow to-morrow I would try to win her.'

As he finished speaking two persons came pacing slowly down the broad hall. The woman was slight and graceful, with dark hair and eyes. She wore a robe of black velvet, her only ornaments being a coral brooch, clasping a collar of rich lace around her white throat, and the coral comb that confined her jetty curls. The gentleman was 'tall and aristocratic,' with fair hair and blue eyes, being, doubtless, the identical man that Jane had seen enter Mrs. Leeds room the night before. Whilst they watched the graceful movements of the two the gong sounded, and the entire company passed into the brilliantly lighted dining room.

It so chanced that General Lane's rooms adjoined those of Mrs. Leeds. He had only returned to the city a fortnight before, after an absence of seven weeks, during which time the stranger, Mrs. Leeds, had come among them. Immediately after dinner he had retired to his room, much to the discomfiture of the ladies.

As he sat reading in his own room, Mrs. Leeds and the world forgotten, he heard a knock at the lady's door, and, as it was opened, heard a woman's voice exclaim:

'Oh, dear Charles, is it you? Come in; you look tired and worn out. Come and lie down on my comfortable lounge and rest, while we have a real good old fashioned talk.'

The General was surprised to find how plain he could hear till he remembered the door between the rooms.

'How long can you stay, Charlie?'

'Only till ten, Carrie. I have an engagement at ten to meet Lace Canterbury. But, Carrie, you look tired and worn out. What is wrong, my pet?'

'Nothing, Charlie; you only fancy so.'

'You cannot deceive me, Carrie, you are changed. Something is missing from your eyes, and the rare old gladness of spirit, that was my pride, is gone now.'

Then, ere she could reply, he added,

'Where is Harry to night?'

The clear voice was unfaltering, that replied,

'He has business out to night.'

'He was out last night, when I came, at one o'clock. Is it his custom to leave you thus alone at night, Carrie?'

'Oh, no indeed. It just happened so.'

'Come into the inner room, dear, I have much to say to you, it is so home like.'

Their voices only reached the General's ear, now, in a kind of subdued murmuring. Yet he could not read. The spell seemed broken. For an hour he alternately paced the floor and tried to read. He was just about returning, when voices from the next room reached him again.

'So you must go, Charlie? I dislike to have you go, but I must not be selfish.'

'And I dislike to leave you, sister mine, but it must be. To morrow I will spend with you, day and evening, too. Look in yonder mirror, Carrie—see what a tiny thing you are. Who would imagine we were children of the same parents? You, with your dark hair and eyes, and mine both bright. It is too bad. I should have had the dark hair and eyes, Carrie.'

'Yes, Charles, but then you know Vic Canterbury says fair hair and eyes 'are so aristocratic,' said Carrie, archly.

'So she does. I had forgotten that.—But good night, my precious sister. You grow more like your mother every day, Carrie.'

'His sister. Oh, I am so glad.' And the noble warrior felt almost like falling upon his knees and thanking God for the woman's purity. He had not doubted it; but the curse of scandal is that in spite of one's better nature, when one hears so much, something of distrust will cling to the heart.

Soon there came a knock at the general's own door, a summons for him to go to the apartments of a brother officer, on business, whose rooms were situated in another part of the house.

As he was returning, at twelve o'clock, he saw a small, slight figure coming up the hall, from an opposite direction. As he came nearer, he saw that it was Mrs. Leeds. She still wore the rich dress she had worn to dinner. A superb crimson shawl of Canton crape was flung over her head, almost covering the black curls, and tightly clasped under the chin by two small white hands. But the white, despairing face, that rose from out that crimson drapery would haunt one a lifetime.

As she passed the General, she drew her shawl over her face, as though to conceal it; and he, gallantly, fixed his eyes upon the floor, as though in a brown study. He reached his room too excited to sleep.—Something was agog; what was it? Taking down his well worn Bible, this 'hero of a hundred battles' read, as was his nightly custom. It might have been ten, or perhaps fifteen minutes, when a light step passed his door, accompanied by one slow and heavy, the two entering Mrs. Leeds' room,

Soon he heard the sweet voice of Mrs. Leeds say pleadingly:

'Don't be angry, Harry. Sit down, dear; I have a nice cup of strong coffee on the bedroom stove for you. Come and drink it, and then let us go to bed, I am so tired.'

'Why don't you go to bed, then?' said the man, crossly, in thick, drawling tones, that showed he was in liquor.

'O Harry, I couldn't. But now that you are here safe, I can sleep quite content. Come, Harry.'

'Go to bed yourself, Mrs. Leeds, I shan't sleep to-night.

'Where is that precious brother of yours? Has he come here to act as a spy on my actions?'

'O, Harry, you know that Charlie would not do that—Charlie, that has been your friend from boyhood. He was sorry you were not here to-night.'

'Ay! I'll be bound you had a rare dish of scandal at my expense. Ha! ha! ha!'

'Harry Leeds, you know better!' and for the first time the tones were indignant. 'You know that I have been a faithful, true wife, and would speak disparagingly of you to no one, not even to my brother. But come, now, Harry, undress, and let us go to rest.'

There is no use in fooling, Mrs. Leeds. I am going back to room 195; the boys want me. Mind you don't come after me again.' And he rose to go.

'Oh, my dear husband, please don't go off again,' said she in pleading tones.

'Take your arms from about my neck, woman, or I will strike you.'

'No, Harry; you are but jesting. You would not strike me, your own Carrie.'

'Wouldn't I? Then, to convince you, take that.' And a heavy, brutal blow fell upon the slender form, and with an oath the man left the room, slamming the door after him.

Not a sound came from the stricken woman. General Lane listened in an agony of suspense for the faintest sound to relieve the dread he felt lest that heavy blow had killed the frail, loving wife. Several minutes passed. Then he could endure it no longer.

'I am old enough to be her father,' he soliloquized. 'I will throw aside all etiquette and see if she is hurt.' He forthwith opened the door and looked within. Ah! what a sight met his eyes. Upon the floor lay the stricken wife, pale and motionless, the blood trickling from the rounded arm where it had come in contact with the stove. Lifting the inanimate form, he laid it upon the sofa, and tears that were no shame to his manhood, fell upon the pale, young face. He bathed her face with water, and soon, to his great joy, the large, dreamy, blue eyes opened and rested upon him. She looked at him as though bewildered; then, in a moment, recollection returned, and a flush of shame dyed her fair face. In answer to her questioning look in her eyes, he said:

'My room joins yours, madam. I knew you were alone; and hearing no sound after your fall, I feared you might be very much hurt, therefore I took the liberty of coming in. Do not mind me. I am an old man, old enough to be your father. I will ring for the chambermaid to assist you, and then leave you.'

'Oh, no, I can do very well. I would not have her come and see me in full dinner dress at this hour, and see this blood too.'

Trying to rise, she fell back faintly, and tears pressed though the closed lashes.

'I am deeply indebted to you already, General Lane, and if you will assist me to my bedroom, I can then manage alone.' Tenderly the noble man supported the slight form to the adjoining room. As he turned to leave, she said:

'General you will keep this dreary scene a secret, will you not? I should die with mortification to have it known throughout the house.'

I will never speak of it, madam; but I would advise you to inform your brother, and have him remove you from under Mr. Leeds' control. Excuse my bluntness, madam; it is meant in kindness. My heart aches for you, and I cannot help but speak plainly. Good night, madam.'

Next day the sweet face was very pale and the eyes heavy; but that was the only trace of the last night's conflict. The wounded arm was covered up from the brother's sight, and he never dreamt of his only sister's sufferings. Mr. Leeds did not return that day. The brother and sister spent the evening alone, he reading aloud while she sewed. It seemed almost like the pleasant evenings at their own dear home, and something very nearly approaching to a smile lingered about the lips of that anxious wife. Ten o'clock came, and no Harry; then eleven—twelve—one.

'It is strange what keeps Harry. Is he in the habit of staying out so late, Carrie?'

Before the sister could reply, there was the tramp of many feet upon the stairs, and in another moment a knock at the door. On opening it, four men entered, bearing a rude litter, on which lay the body of Harry Leeds.

'Drunk!' exclaimed Mr. Sloan, his suspicions for the first time giving themselves vent.

'No; dead, sir,' answered the man, 'he was killed in a drunken brawl.'

The wretched wife sank to the floor in a deadly swoon, while the brother shed manly tears over the wreck of what once was a good man—the loved friend of his early years. Of the sad burial, and the bereaved woman's grief, we need not speak. She had loved him through all and now he was dead (and as it ever is) his faults were forgotten. Again he was the beloved Harry of other days, the husband of her choice. Of course, everything was exposed now, and the ladies of the house found out at last, the cause of Mrs. Leed's fitful conduct—known at last why she was so often seen in the halls at night—why she stood listening, with her door ajar, at all hours of the night. Those who had been the first to malign her, now came forward to offer their earnest sympathy. They were all admiration now, of the heroic wife who had borne her sorrows so meekly and so quietly. But it was too late. When a kind word would have been grateful to her aching heart, they stood aloof, and gave, instead, cold, suspicious looks, that sometimes cut to the heart with a deeper pang than cold words. Thousands suffer, thus, day by day, from the misconstruction of the world. They must bear it, too; for if the sufferer is a woman—there is no redress unless she unsexes herself, and goes forth to battle for her rights. Oh! this scandal that crushes people to the earth—that tramples thousands of bleeding hearts under the feet of the multitude! Does not life bring enough of sorrows? Will not our earth path be full enough of thorns, and life's cup full enough of woe, that these, our friends and neighbors, must strike it home most surely? No, it is not enough. Hearts always have, and always will suffer from this great crucifixion, scandal!—While the world lasts hearts will be shorn of every flower of hope and fancy, by the (too often only thoughtless) tongues of scandal lovers—will see their sources of happiness, and their hopes drop off one by one because a few words of scandal have deprived them of this or that precious friend. They must learn to suffice for themselves—must be outwardly calm—must turn away from the happy past—take up the broken threads of life, and try to weave them in among their every day distress, but alas and alas! skilful as one may be, the ragged edges will be uppermost!

It was the tenth of July, that warm, oppressive month, when all the fashionable fry are 'out of the city.' If any are so scarce of the 'almighty dollar' that they go in reality, let such put themselves under our guidance and in the twinkling of an eye, our journey 'by land and sea' is compassed, and we are nearer the shore of —no matter where; enough that we are at a watering place. There is the usual pleasant excitement—the usual pleasant faces hidden under neat travelling bonnets, or those more convenient dark-colored hats, the pretty creatures sport. As the steamer rounded up to the landing, all was confusion. Amid the short, hurried puffing of her engines, and the mad shrieks of her whistle, might be heard such remarks as these:

'John, where is my shawl and basket? Get them quick, and let us hurry out, and get a seat in one of the front carriages.'

'Bridget, have you the lunch basket, and the three valises? Are the children safe?'

'Mother—mother! wait a moment—please let us stop at the Ocean House, the Ridgeways are going to stop there. *It's only fifty cents a day more!*'

'Your foot off my dress, sir—there, you have torn all the gathers out.'

Amid all this hubbub, one gentleman stands calmly by, an amused spectator of the scene. Look we again. Ah! as I live, it is the gallant General Lane, looking younger and handsomer than he did two years ago. As they landed, seeing that carriages and hacks would all be full, he threw his shawl over his shoulder, cleared the fence at one bound, and after crossing several fields, found himself in a private lane that led up to the hotel—That pleasant, shady lane was familiar ground to him, for many a time in other years he had travelled it. He soon reached the hotel, and passing into the office, secured a pleasant chamber, overlooking the sea, before the crowd arrived. As he was crossing the hall, he met his acquaintance of two years ago, Mr. Charles Sloan.

The pleasant surprise was mutual; and the General's pleasure was visibly heightened by finding Mrs. Leeds was spending the summer with her brother in this delightful spot. The General thought, as he sat beside the lady at tea, that she was more beautiful than ever. She still wore mourning for her husband, and tho' she was still sad, the wild, startled, expectant look was changed for one of calm contentment.

Days and weeks passed rapidly away and still the General lingered. The lady's beauty and rare sweetness of manner seemed to grow upon him day by day. About a fortnight after his arrival, Charles Sloan was thrown into a state of excitement by the unexpected arrival of Lovelace Canterbury, and his sister Vic—particularly Vic. After that, Charlie was, to use his sister's words, 'no good at all.' Had it not been for the General, she would have been left to spend most of her evenings alone, whilst the lovers paced the moonlit strand, or sat in quiet corners, talking that language that is familiar to us all. Somehow, Carrie Leeds learned to expect his constant presence—to depend upon him instead of Charlie; and so it came about that it did not startle her a bit when one pleasant starry night he asked her to be his wife. Charlie came upon them suddenly, and saw the General's arm around the waist of his little black-robed sister:

'Heyday! what does this mean?'

'It means, Charlie dear, that I have promised to be General Lane's wife. You treated me so shabby since Vic came that I was obliged in self defence to find another protector.'

'Well done, my demure little sister! but I am really delighted. Give me your hand, General Lane. I can safely trust my precious little sister in your hands. May God bless you both.'

Soon after, they left for home, the entire party together. In October there was a double wedding in Grace Church—that of General Lane and his beautiful Carrie—Charles Sloan and Vic Canterbury—'Lace' standing, looking down to his nose, regretting that he had not made better use of his time, and been married too.

Newport in the Hands of the British.

A DIARY OF THE REVOLUTION.

1778.

August 23. Last night a party of the King's troops went across Easton beach to the house of Mr. Edward Easton, set it on fire, took two prisoners, and killed one with a bayonet on the spot. The cannonading continues briskly; 1 soldier and 2 women were killed in the camp by the bursting of a bomb; a child was killed in its mother's lap by a cannon-ball.

24. The cannonading continues; several shells have burst near the town. The soldiers continue to plunder the inhabitants without doors, using the most insulting language. 5 cows belonging to the people on the Point were stolen last night. The owners depending on them for the entire support of their families are now left destitute. It is currently reported that Gen. Washington's army is totally defeated. Admiral Biram is on the coast.

25. Several soldiers have been killed this day by the bursting of bombs.

26. The firing is not so brisk, several shells were thrown from the works on this side.

27. Last night, the 54th battalion sallied out undiscovered on the Provincials, took prisoners 25 men, including officers, consisting of the Piquet Guard. This evening at 3 o'clock arrived the Vigilant with two other ships from New York, they inform that Admiral Howe is gone to Boston, in pursuit of the French fleet, that a number of troops and victuallers are expected here immediately, which has put the garrison in high spirits.

29. Early this morning a report prevailed that the Provincials were leaving the Island. Immediately the English regiments, with the Anspach Chessaurs, and Hyn, regiment of Germans sailed from the line and attacked a party of Provincials on the road, but were beaten off with loss.—The Provincials halted at Windmill Hill, and were followed by the King's troops, when a smart battle ensued. The 22d, 43d, and Anspach and Hyn regiments met with great loss. At 10 o'clock they began to bring the wounded men into town. All carts are taken up to bring them.

30. The Provincials remain at Windmill Hill, the King's army at Quaker Hill.

31. Last night the Provincials retreated from Windmill Hill to the Main, undiscovered. This morning the ground was taken possession of by the King's troops. Since the retreat of the Provincials, the inhabitants of Portsmouth and Middletown are plundered. Some families are destitute of a bed to lie on.

September 1. This afternoon arrived a fleet from New York consisting of upwards of 50 sail of frigates, transports and victuallers, with the wood fleet. They have upwards of 5000 troops on board, with Lieut. Gen. Clinton, Commander-in-Chief. At 4 o'clock, Gen. Clinton, with a number of officers, went immediately to headquarters.

2. The troops remain on board, except part of the 38th regiment, who have landed. At 6 o'clock this evening Gen. Clinton, with his officers, re-embarked.

3. Last night the fleet with all the troops sailed from this harbor with the wind. Said they are gone to the Eastward. Pilots were carried from this place.

4. This morning a cartell arrived from Providence with prisoners.

5. This morning a fleet appeared off, standing from the eastward; it proves to be Admiral Howe's, from Boston Bay.—At nine o'clock they were joined by another fleet from the westward, supposed to be Gen. Clinton's, with the troops; they passed by the island and moved to the eastward.

5. With part of Admiral Howe, Commodore Griffell in the Nonsuch, and 3 other ships of the line, came into the harbor; some cruisers remain at the harbor's mouth.

7. A —— arrived from the fleet to the eastward, inform that Gen. Clinton had burnt all the shipping at Bedford and a few buildings, and proceeded to Martha's Vineyard and taken 15,000 sheep and 400 cattle. All the small vessels in the harbor are fitting to fetch the stock.

A Beautiful Custom.—On the shores of the Adriatic a beautiful custom prevails among the industrious and simple-hearted people. About the going down of the sun, the wives of the fishermen repair to the sea, and, standing upon the wave-washed shore, they sing a melody. After singing the first stanza, they stop and listen to catch an answering song from their loved ones on the sea. If they hear no melody, they sing another stanza, and then listen again. And thus they continue to send their melodious notes over the waters, until the answering songs of their husbands fall upon their ears to assure them of their safe return.

What could be more beautiful than this simple custom? Fit symbol of that more blessed relation of the members of scattered households which points to a safe and happy reunion above.

A want of confidence has kept many a man silent. A want of sense has made many persons talkative.

United States Laws.

OFFICIAL.

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[Public—No. 15.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and additional appropriations for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, namely:

For salaries of Envoys Extraordinary, Ministers and Commissioners of the United States at Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, China, Italy, Chili, Peru, Portugal, Switzerland, Rome, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, New Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Sandwich Islands, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentine Confederation, Paraguay and Japan, three hundred and one thousand dollars.

For salaries of Secretaries of Legation, forty-three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For salaries of Assistant Secretaries of Legation at London and Paris, three thousand dollars.

For salary of the Interpreter to the Legation to China, five thousand dollars.

For salary of the Secretary of Legation to Turkey, acting as interpreter, three thousand dollars.

The salary of the Interpreter to the Legation of Japan, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to an Interpreter to the Consulate at Kanagawa, fifteen hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, fifty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, one hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, three thousand dollars.

For expenses of the Consulates in the Turkish dominions, namely, interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the Consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, and Beirut, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, two hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of the masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing citizens of the United States from shipwreck, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of blank books, stationery, arms of the United States, seals, presses, flags, postages, and for the payment of miscellaneous expenses of the Consuls of the United States, including the preservation of the archives of the Consulates, forty-five thousand dollars.

For office rent for those Consuls General, Consuls, and Commercial Agents, who are not allowed to trade, including loss by exchange thereon, twenty-seven thousand three hundred and seventy dollars.

For salaries of Consuls General at Quebec, Calcutta, Alexandria, Constantinople, Havana, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Consuls at Kanagawa and Nangasaki, in Japan, Liverpool, London, Melbourne, Hong Kong, Glasgow, Mauritius, Singapore, Belfast, Cork, Dundee, Demarara, Halifax, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Leeds, Manchester, Nassau, (New Providence,) Southampton, Turk's Island, Prince Edward's Island, Havre, Paris, Marseilles, Bordeaux, La Rochelle, Lyons, Moscow, Odessa, Revel, St. Petersburgh, Matanzas, Trinidad de Cuba, Santiago de Cuba, San Juan (Porto Rico,) Cadiz, Malaga, Ponce, (Porto Rico,) Trieste, Vienna, Aix-la-Chapelle, Canton, Shanghai, Fouchou, Amoy, Ningpo, Beirut, Smyrna, Jerusalem, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Amwerp, Funchal, Oporto, Saint Thomas, Elsinore, Genoa, Basle, Geneva, Messina, Naples, Palermo, Leipsic, Munich, Leghorn, Stuttgardt, Bremen, Hamburg, Tangiers, Tripoli, Tunis, Rio de Janeiro, Fernambuco, Vera Cruz, Acapulco, Callao, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, San Juan del Sur, Aspinwall, Panama, Laguayra, Honolulu, Lahaina, Capetown, Falkland Island, Venice, Stettin, Candia, Cyprus, Batavia, Fayal, Santiago, (Cape de Verdes,) Sainte Croix, Speazia, Athens, Zanzibar, Bahia, Maranthan Island, Para, Rio Grande, Mattamoras, Mexico, (city,) Tampico, Paso del Norte, Tabasco, Palta, Tombez, Tuichuano, Carthagena, Sabanillo, Omoa, Guayaquil, Cobija, Montevideo, Tahiti, Bay of Islands, Apia, Lanthala, Bristol, Cardiff, Malta, St. John, (Newfoundland,) St. John, (New Brunswick,) Pictou, (Nova Scotia,) La Union, Barbadoes, Bermuda, Antigua, Nantes, Napoleon, Vendee, Nice, Lisbon, Gottenburg, Tehuantepec, Santos, St. Catharine, Balize, Gaspe Basin, Valencia, Port Mahon, Martinique, Tarranto, Santander, Galatz, Bilbao, Scio, Paramaribo, Macao, Stockholm, Ancona, Otranto, Swatow, La Paz, Bergen, Trinidad, Barcelona, Quebec, Maricaibo, Algiers, Port au Prince, San Domingo, (city,) Montevia, Cape Haytien, Aux Cayes, and New Castle-upon-Tyne; Commercial Agents at San Juan del Norte, St. Paul de Loando, (Angola,) Gaboon, St. Marc, Curacoa, and Amoor river, three hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars. And the salary of the Consul at Bremen shall be three thousand dollars, to commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; and the Consul at Pictou (Nova Scotia) shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, to commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; and the salary of the Consul at Swatow shall be thirty-five hundred dollars, to commence on the twenty-first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty; and the Consul at Port Mahon shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars: *Provided*, That all consular officers whose respective salaries exceed one thousand dollars per annum shall be subject to the provisions of the fifth section of the act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States approved August eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-six: and their respective Consulates shall be included in schedule B, of the list of salaried Consulates: *And provided further*, That no appointment of Consuls shall hereafter be made, nor the compensation of Consuls raised, under the act of August two, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, except to the places herein mentioned. And the Consul at New Castle-upon-Tyne shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

For Interpreters to the Consulates in China, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of the marshals for the Consular Courts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey, seven thousand dollars.

For rent of prisons for American convicts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey, and for wages of the keepers of the same, nine thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the service of the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, namely:

For compensation and increased salaries to sundry Consuls, under the act of second August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, fifty-four thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and ninety-seven cents.

To meet an extraordinary emergency which has arisen in bringing from Sidney, New South Wales, eight seamen, belonging to the ship "Junior," charged with the crimes of mutiny and murder, a guard of seven men, and also eleven of the crew as witnesses, fifteen thousand and seven dollars and ninety-two cents, or so much thereof as may be just and fair; said sum to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State.

Approved, February 4, 1862.

[Public—No. 16.]

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the pension rolls the names of such persons as have taken up arms against the Government, or who may have in any manner encouraged the rebels.

(*Continued on fourth page.*)

The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1862.

To respect the 22d day of February as the birthday of WASHINGTON, is one of the most reasonable customs of the kind which have been or which can be observed in this country. But having expressed our sentiments very freely upon this subject, one year ago, it can hardly be necessary to repeat the same upon this occasion; for if the sentiments then expressed were considered of so little importance as to be already forgotten, a repetition of the same things would not be likely to be received with any greater interest, or to be followed with any more lasting impression. And yet the conviction that a more general observance of the day should prevail, has lately been gaining ground from some cause or other; and the hope is, that the common mind is advancing in the right direction; and because perhaps experience is beginning to show the necessity of sober reflection rather than of a multiplication of festival holidays. The celebration which was recommended, and which seems likely to receive a greater share of the necessary attention, was especially among other things the reverent reading of "WASHINGTON'S *Address*," as most worthy of being kept in perpetual remembrance.

And in confirmation of the hope that such a manner of celebrating the day would yet become a general custom, the late proceedings of Congress upon this subject have the clearest significance, and ought to have the widest influence. The two Houses are reported to have voted unanimously, that they would assemble on Saturday the 22d, and have the farewell Address of WASHINGTON read in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives.—The resolution adopted by the two Houses also embraces an invitation to be present at this celebration, to the President, to the Heads of the Departments, to the Justices of the Supreme Court, to the representatives of foreign governments resident at the American Capital, and to all officers of the army and navy and all distinguished citizens who may be at the same time on duty at the seat of the federal government. And to make this observance of the day still more extensive, the President is requested by Congress to cause the whole or the more important parts of the Address to be read to the army and navy, and in such manner of course as may be both practicable and convenient. *Epeu jam satis.*

What effect these proceedings will have upon the present deplorable condition of the whole country, it would be presumptuous at present to undertake to describe. But it is evident from the Address that the Father of his country foresaw the difficulties to which his country would be in great danger of being exposed.—Liberty and government were leading ideas in his mind; and government, as the harbinger of safety and prosperity, and even of liberty an indispensable support. He dwells upon the advantages of the more intimate Union, (then lately formed,) under the federal constitution; and speaks of "the unity of the government" as constituting one people for the whole country, then considered by some perhaps as too large for a common government. But if the experiment should be tried, under "the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions," or peoples, the experiment he hoped might happily succeed. The motives for this union he considered to be so obvious and powerful, that, unless such a union should be found to be impracticable, there would be reason to distrust the patriotism of any who may attempt to weaken the ties which should hold it together. And indeed he would have frowned indignantly "upon the *first dawning* of every attempt to *alienate* any portion of our country from the rest."

The Address is most earnest in showing the mutual interest that each section must have in preserving the Union, the *North* as well as the *South*, the *East* as well as the *West*. And it laments that any ground should ever have been furnished for distinguishing parties by *geographical names*—*Northern* or *Southern*, *Atlantic* or *Western*. Because parties so distinguished would be dangerous to the permanency of the Union. In the same spirit, all obstructions to the execution of the laws are deprecated; and the people on that account are exhorted to discountenance any irregular opposition to acknowledged authority, and to resist the spirit of innovation upon the principles of the federal government. The constitution may be amended, but we are at the same time cautioned to be on our guard against usurpation; for though it may answer a present purpose, the evil of the precedent in future will overbalance any temporary good; and by such means the best governments may be changed, as they have so often been, into the worst. WASHINGTON, indeed, is said to have lost more battles than he won, but no man ever gave better advice as a Statesman, or had a better claim to military renown.

IN England, the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament on the 6th, was delivered by a royal commissioner and not in person as has been her custom; and this course was adopted no doubt on account of her recent domestic affliction, to which the speech itself alludes in the most appropriate and delicate manner. In respect to the United States no allusion is made, but to topics of a nature to give any present uneasiness to her government, but on the contrary an entire satisfaction in the course pursued by the American Administration. The affair of the Trent is mentioned as being well settled, and no "wishes" are expressed for a better condition of things, in relation to intercourse between the two countries. Brief allusion is made to the combined expedition against Mexico, but of course only in a general manner. The present PALMERSTON and RUSSELL ministry, however, it is probable, will meet with increased opposition for joining in this crusade for empire in favor of such powers as imperial France, Old Spain and even the despotic House of Hapsburg. British subjects are not very fond of having their taxes augmented even at the rate of one penny on the pound; and many are not able to bear such an additional burden, even if they were willing to contribute something for such an outrageous crusade. But the Ministry appear to be better resolved in regard to the United States, or at least think that the time has not yet come for action. Lord PALMERSTON said, in Parliament, that the distress in the manufacturing districts in England from the blockade of our Southern ports, would not justify the interference of the English government; and that they would continue in their neutral course. The English ministry are therefore likely to continue to act in perfect accordance with the Emperor of the French.—This course, so far as the alleviation of the distress now existing on both sides of the channel in a large portion of the population may be concerned, is undoubtedly the wisest. But what effect the late news of Federal victories, when it shall have reached Downing street and the Tuileries, will have upon French and English policy, in regard to the United States may be somewhat uncertain. If those powers intend to interfere at all for the purpose of dismembering this country, they may think it dangerous to delay the execution of such a design much longer—the Union may be restored.

WHAT the English government maintains in relation to the rights of neutrals in the present war, has been made known to the public in a letter of Earl RUSSELL to Lord LYONS, since the settlement of the *Trent* affair. The captured persons were not considered by the English government as rebels, but only as enemies of the United States. The neutral power, it is said, has a right to maintain friendly relations with both belligerents. Besides the neutral power has an interest in protecting the property of its citizens in the territories of either belligerent, which otherwise might be lost by confiscation or violence. And this is said to be the risk of British subjects in the present civil war in North America. That despatches from an ambassador resident in a neutral country, may be carried in a neutral vessel belonging to that country to his government at home, though at the same time his government should be a belligerent power, and without being subject to be treated as contraband of war on that account. That the practice of nations allows neutral States to receive ministers from belligerent States, and to have negotiation with them, extending to every kind of communication between government and government. That, in civil war, a government not recognized as independent, may have its diplomatic agents according to the same practice, though not invested with a representative character and therefore not entitled to diplomatic honors.—That persons simply as such cannot be contraband; and that articles of any kind in order to fall under that condemnation must have a hostile and not merely a neutral destination. To make such articles as serve to exercise hostility contraband, they must be taken *in delicto* while on their way upon the sea to an enemy's port. That public agents or despatches ought to be subject to the same rule, if indeed they can become contraband. And with respect to stopping an ambassador of your enemy while on his passage, Earl RUSSELL adduces authority and argues to show, that you may stop an enemy's ambassador in any place of which you are the master, or over which you have jurisdiction; but not in any other place, unless you have at the same time the right to exercise acts of hostility in that other place. And upon the whole, the British government declares, that it would not acquiesce in the capture of any merchant ship under circumstances like those of the *Trent*; and not if brought before a prize Court, as that would only alter the character of the proceeding, without diminishing the gravity of the offense.

WITH the rising of this day's sun, the people of this once happy country will enter upon the anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON. In the loyal States great will be the rejoicing and every one will make it the occasion of unrestrained joy and gladness, as the clouds which have thrown their dark shades over the Republic begin to scatter and the glorious sunlight of hope is breaking upon us from every quarter. Months and weeks have passed and none knew what would be the extent of our miseries; whether those of our blood and kindred would be successful in their efforts to crush us; whether those who were once our rulers would be again our foes or to what hardships we were to contend against. But now, thanks to the kind interposition of Him who doeth all things well, we are enabled to see the long desired moment when rebellion shall be crushed and those who have offended against the laws of their country, are made to acknowledge the strong arm of power which will finally restore the land to its former unity and happiness. The victories which our army and navy have gained at Port Royal, Drainsville, Wilson's Creek, Hatteras, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, all in quick succession, have made our hearts bound with exultation and confidence in the greatness of their prowess. Then let the day be celebrated in its greatest magnitude and the enthusiasm of a people vent itself in every way suitable to the time and occasion.

AT an extra session of the Court of Common Pleas held in this city on Tuesday, it was decreed that JOSEPH OSBORN of Tiverton, JOHN T. CHILDS of Portsmouth and AUGUSTUS PECKHAM of Middletown, be the Commissioners of appraisals of land damages over which the Newport and Fall River Railroad shall pass, to estimate all damages which any person or persons whose lands are described or mentioned in the report of location, or new location, may sustain; provided such railroad, or any appendage or appurtenance thereof shall be constructed thereon; and said Commissioners shall be sworn to a faithful and impartial discharge of said duty, and shall give notice to all persons interested, to file their claims, if any, which have not been released to said company, with one of said Commissioners, or the Clerk of this Court, within thirty days from the date of the notice, by publishing said notice for three weeks in some one newspaper published in Newport, in which the former notice was given, and in some one newspaper printed in Fall River; and that said Commissioners proceed, and make report of their doings in this matter, according to the charter of said Company and the several acts in amendment thereof.

COL. SHAW.—We are told that Col. Shaw, the rebel commander of Roanoke Island, is a native of Newport. He is a physician, and his home was in Currituck. He will be able to receive late authentic news from his birth place by conferring with the Rhode Island boys.—*Prov. Journal.*

A slight mistake friend *Journal*, as the Col. SHAW referred to is a son of Dr. SHAW, and grandson of the late Mr. ALLEN SHAW, of this city. Dr. SHAW moved to North Carolina many years since; was formerly a member of Congress and nominated for Speaker of the House. He is rather too old for military service and we understand has not taken an active part in the present rebellion. He has a brother and sister residing here. But we understand there are several Newport boys in the North Carolina army—shame upon them—and when the roll of prisoners is published we shall be able to publish their names.

THE Soldiers' Aid Society of the Second Baptist Church, do not relax in their endeavors to perform the part of the good Samaritan. We have been permitted to peruse an acknowledgment of the receipt of a box recently sent by the New England Woman's Auxiliary Association, Boston. The contents acknowledged were as follows:—Gowns, Drawers, Shirts, Robins, Towels, Pillow Cases, Stockings, Mittens, Bandages, Packages of Lint, Papers and Periodicals. Mrs. CHARLES H. MANCHESTER is President of the Society. Mrs. H. B. HAZARD and several other active members being Vice Presidents. The Society are doing a good work, and we understand are indebted to Miss VERMILLEY for much kind assistance in furnishing patterns and otherwise, as well as to individual gentlemen, for contributions in money for the purchase of materials.

PUBLIC services will be held this morning at 10 1-2 o'clock, in the Central Baptist Church. Devotional services by several clergymen. Rev. Mr. ROBBINS will read WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, and Rev. Dr. JUNKIN deliver a brief address. The citizens are invited to attend.

THE designs of three powers upon the exhausted Republic of Mexico, begin to be further developed. At first, they declared that they had combined only to enforce their claims for indemnity; and that this would be effected simply by seizing the revenues which should be collected while they commanded the coast and temporarily occupied the ports of entry. At any rate, the Three Powers suffered the world to be informed that such was simply their intention, without taking any pains to correct that information, if it was in fact erroneous.—But now official organs are allowed to publish what they understand to be the intention of the English, French, and Spanish Cabinets.—The combined expedition against Mexico, it appears, will not be confined to the coast and to the ports on the coast; the determination is announced, that they will march direct from Vera Cruz to the Capital of the whole country; at least that the French and Spanish will do this, while the English will only co-operate with their navy upon the coast, and all for the purpose of suppressing the existing government as administered by JUAREZ, and of establishing in its place what these allies are pleased to call a "*constitutional monarchy*." And the official organs have gone so far as to name the monarch that will be presented to the Mexican people for their cheerful adoption. The Archduke MAXIMILIAN, the brother of FRANCIS JOSEPH, Emperor of Austria, has been nominated. Though later declarations are found to intimate that the Mexicans will be free to choose their own government, under the expectation no doubt that they will give the preference to such government as will combine in its composition the greatest degree of strength and durability. Do we behold in the fall of Mexico, the inevitable fate of American republicanism on this continent? The inevitable result of the advance of the allies, will be the fall of the Mexican Republic. But then, it is said, the people must be consulted. As to what will they be consulted? And who will be considered as constituting the people? The intimation is thrown out, that the people will include only those of European descent, in a greater or less degree. And by this means, no doubt, the hope is indulged of avoiding the evils incident to a popular system which embraced as equals the different races which could not be made equals.

THE Supreme Court Chief Justice AMES presiding, commenced its February term in this city on Tuesday last and adjourned on Thursday afternoon. A very large number of civil cases were continued. The following cases were acted upon.

John D. Northam vs. James Brady. Defendant submits to judgment for plaintiff for $110,16. Execution to be stayed until the 1st of July.

J. Frank Young for burglary. Guilty and sentenced to five years in State Prison.

James K. Wood & Co., vs. Gregona Tejedor. Defendant called and defaulted. Judgment for plaintiff for $396,59 cents and costs.

Joseph M. Lyon vs. Wm. B. Lawrence.—This is an application for the enforcement of a lien against the defendent, for materials furnished by the plaintiff as sub-contractor to John B. Weeden the contractor for the building of defendant's house. Held by the Court that the provisions of our Statute do not extend the benefits of a lien to a sub-contractor for materials furnished, but only for work and labor done. The petition was therefore dismissed with costs.

State vs. John Harris for theft from Martha Johnson, plead guilty and sentenced to four months in House of Correction.

State vs. Betsey Karney for being a common drunkard, plead guilty, and sentenced to thirty days in County Jail.

State vs. Mary Garrick for being a common drunkard, plead guilty and sentenced to 30 days in the County Jail in Newport.

State vs. John Quinn for disturbing Emmanuel Church, plead guilty, sentenced to 10 days in the County Jail in Newport.

George Reynolds and son for assault upon Capt. Church and son, in Tiverton, were bound over to take their trial before the Supreme Court in August.

The Grand Jury found a bill against John E. Griffe, for violation of the liquor law, but in the case of John McCarty under arrest for murdering Jonathan C. Weaver, the jury could not find a bill and he was discharged.

Two persons named Wilcox who were under arrest for stealing an ox were discharged, as the Grand Jury were unable to find a bill.

But one case has been presented to the jury, that of John Francis Young, for burglary committed at the house of James Brady on Long Wharf.

Thirty-eight cases were continued for various causes, but principally on account of the absence from the city of Mr. Sheffield, and the sickness of Mr. Cranston.

THERE has been much discussion as to the requisite numbers of Cavalry for the uses to which they can be put, and the idea of some one has been telegraphed from time to time, declaring that but 20,000 would be retained out of the 70,000 said to be enlisted. The subject has recently been before Congress and from the discussion we are enabled to get at the real position of this matter. The army of the United States is now organized by Gen. McCLELLAN after the European system and numbers not much over 500,000. It is divided into divisions, each of which is commanded by a Major General or Brigadier General, acting as a Major General, with three brigades in each division, each brigade consisting of three regiments of infantry, or twelve regiments of infantry in a division and a regiment of cavalry, and three and sometimes four batteries of artillery of about twenty pieces. On the Potomac there are fifteen divisions which has each a regiment of cavalry. There are seventy-seven regiments of cavalry authorized, but the number of men enlisted is about 68,000 but only some 35,000 are fully equipped and in service; other regiments are deficient in arms or horses. This does not include the six regiments of regular cavalry. The cost of a regiment of cavalry is about two millions of dollars per year, being about three times as much as it costs for an infantry regiment. Owing to the probability of the war being carried on by the rebels in guerilla parties after their present organization has been broken up, it is thought that cavalry will be the most useful arm in breaking up these parties of prowling desperadoes, consequently the Senate has decided that there shall be, including the regular cavalry, forty-six regiments of cavalry, to consist of twelve companies each, each company to have seventy-eight privates, and each regiment to number all told 1275.

BY order of the Governor, and by private means, a great amount of powder has been burned in Providence on account of the glorious victories by our brave defenders. The last one was on Monday evening, at which time the old Parrhan gun was brought out and one hundred guns were fired with it. It was manned by the following gentlemen:—His Excellency Gov. SPRAGUE, Col. B. T. BRINKERHOFF, jr., Col. J. A. GARDNER, Major L. H. BARON, Major H. T. BISSON, Captain W. L. BOWMAN, Lieut. L. C. WARNER.

IN accordance with the Proclamation of the President desiring Washington's Farewell Address to be read in the churches of the country, on the 22d of February, the 2d Baptist Church will open at 10 o'clock, A. M. Services will commence at 11 o'clock and will be conducted by Rev. JOSEPH LANGLEY, who will read the address. Sacred music by the choir. Prayer by Rev. JOHN PRATT.

THE Winter Term of the Public Schools, ended yesterday. During the week the Graduation classes in the different Schools have passed examination in almost every instance to the most perfect satisfaction of the Examining Committee, and with credit to the Scholars and the Teachers. Miss M. E. CHACE, (boy's and girls' primary,) Farewell street, transfers a class in the same building. Miss CHACE has been very successful in training her scholars, as this is the third successive term that her school has afforded a class for transfer to an intermediate school. Miss HANNAH WILBUR, (mixed primary) Mill street, also transfers a well trained class to an intermediate. Miss PEABODY, (boy's primary) Young street, ditto. Mr. GRAY Bridge street (boy's primary) ditto. Miss PATTY C. HAMMETT, (girl's primary) Bridge street, also has a class ready for transfer. Miss MARGARET G. ALMY, (boy's intermediate,) school avenue, transfers a class of eighteen boys to the Grammar School, this class not only shows great proficiency in their studies but their deportment is excellent. Miss SARAH STEVENS transfers a class to Miss ALMY in the same building. Miss MARY DENNIS, Church street, Grammar, and Miss ANN E. GREENE, Farewell street, Grammar, each transfer a class to the high school, Clarke street. Miss CHARLOTTE GOFFE, (girl's intermediate,) and Miss ANN E. GORTON, (boy's intermediate,) Mill street, each transfer a class to the Grammar School. On Thursday a public examination took place at Miss M. A. WILBUR'S school, in Clarke street. The exercises were very interesting and all present were highly gratified, as the different classes and individual scholars exhibited marked proficiency in their studies.

The afternoon was principally occupied in the examination of a class of eight young ladies who were about to crown the labors of the school room, by the reward of a diploma from the hands of the Chairman of the School Committee, Rev. A. H. DUMONT. The following are the names of the young ladies, SARAH C. TURNER, H. MELISSA HUNT, JENNIE SWASEY, HATTIE B. TILLEY, JULIA E. BARKER, LOTTIE S. FALES, MARY C. SHERMAN and ELIZA R. H. STEVENS, and if the young ladies were gratified by the receipt of the well earned tribute, the spectators and others were also gratified by the conviction that it was well earned and worthily bestowed.

The examination was closed by an extempore and appropriate address by Rev. Dr. DUMONT, and a fervent prayer and benediction, by Rev. Dr. JUNKIN of the Naval Academy.

Yesterday an examination of the different classes under the instruction of Mr. MARSH and Miss P. G. JONES, took place at the Clarke street School House, and as we have not space for extended remarks let it suffice to say that the exercises passed off in a manner creditable to both scholars and teachers, and in fact such is the condition of the schools at the present time that a visitor will find but little to condemn and much to commend in any one of them. The Spring term commences March 3d.

IT is our sad duty to announce the death of Col. PELEG CLARKE, of this city, which took place on Thursday evening last. He has been confined to his house since last Sunday, with a severe attack of congestion of the lungs. Col. CLARKE was 67 years old; he was formerly quite extensively engaged in commercial business, but for several years past has taken no active part in business. For many years he has been President of the Bank of Rhode Island. He formerly commanded the Newport Artillery Company, and for many years was an active and energetic member of that Company; he was an active and zealous member of the Masonic Fraternity, and at the time of his death was a Representative from this city in the General Assembly. He was a warm-hearted, generous man, and one of our most valuable and respected citizens. Having discharged all life's duties well, he rests from his earthly labor, honored and beloved by all who knew him.

THE Boys' Senior Department of the Public Schools was examined yesterday. The occasion was honored by a goodly attendance of parents and friends. The ranks of the school were full, and a good spirit was manifested by its members and the results of the examination showed diligence in their studies and devotedness to their teachers. An essay was read on history, a poem was declaimed and a dialogue given with great spirit and taste. In this department we wanted "more."

This school is in an excellent condition, and shows much of the spirit of progress. We sustain a great loss in the withdrawal of the Lady Assistant, with whom we cannot part without an emphatic expression of our obligations to her devoted labors and our sense of her rare adaptedness to the work of teaching. May all happiness attend her! S.

THE Military parade for this afternoon has been arranged as follows:—

The Newport Artillery, Col. STEDMAN, Artillery Old Guard, Col. SWAN, Co. A. National Guard, Capt. POWEL, and the Middletown and Portsmouth companies, will form on the Parade at 1 1-2 o'clock and at 3 o'clock the Battalion will be reviewed by Major General GOULD. The Battalion will then parade through the principal streets of the city, passing through Bridge street, Thames, Spring and Broad street to the Parade where it will be dismissed. The Naval Band have been engaged for the occasion.

SEVERAL ladies who desire to aid the Rev. RICHARD VAUGHN and his family, manumitted slaves, by purchase and by gift, who are in very indigent circumstances, invite clergymen and citizens generally, to meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Chapel of the Central Church, and make them a donation visit. It will be fifty years to-day, since they were married (Feb. 22, 1812.) His Honor Mayor CRANSTON, will be present at the "Golden Wedding" to re-marry and confirm this golden obligation.

WE have upon our table a map of Hatteras and that portion of North Carolina and Virginia in which Gen. BURNSIDE is operating against, which is very plainly delineated. The various points at which blows will be struck and the railroad and water connections are shown, making it useful to the reader while following the advance of this expedition. Dr. WOOD has them for sale at the City Music Store.

His Excellency, Governor SPRAGUE, has issued his Proclamation, recommending the people of this State to assemble in their respective places of worship to-day, for the purpose of listening to the Farewell Address of our beloved WASHINGTON.

MR. CHARLES C. STEVENS offers his services as an Auction and Commission Merchant, and business entrusted to him will be promptly and correctly attended to.

AT 12 o'clock to-day a salute of one hundred guns will be fired by the Artillery Company, thirty-four of which will be with the Parrott gun.

The Democratic Convention was held at Providence Thursday and all of the present State officers were re-nominated.

MR. EDWARD L. PIERCE, government agent at Port Royal, has made a report to the Secretary of the Treasury upon the condition of the slaves at that place. He estimates the number of plantations under the protection of our forces at two hundred, upon which are about twelve thousand slaves. The largest number upon any one plantation was that of THOMAS ASTON COFFIN, on St. Helena Island. The former white population of all the islands, fourteen in number, are all rebels, with one or two exceptions; and Mr. COFFIN, who has his summer residence in this city, is known to be one of the most determined. How those twelve thousand slaves are to be taken care of, is now a question which the Government is endeavoring to solve. The friends of the blacks have proposed the following plan, which the military authorities concur in:—

An appeal to the North for clothing; the bringing out of a number of women to go to the plantations, and see to the distributions and making up of what is sent; the establishment of an industrial school at Beaufort for women, to which a few of the most competent from the plantations shall be at first induced to go; and to establish day schools for children wherever numbers and means will warrant.

Generals SHERMAN and STEVENS and Capt. DUPONT fully endorse the foregoing plan, and the General Commanding has issued an order on the subject, which we give in part. The order is dated February 6th.

"The occupation of a large portion of this area of country on the 7th of November last, led to an address to the people of South Carolina, briefly stating forth the causes which led to it; its objects and purposes; and inviting all persons to the re-occupation, in a loyal spirit, of their lands and tenements, and a continuance of their avocations, under the auspices of their legitimate government, and the protection of the constitution of the United States.

The conciliatory and beneficent purposes of that proclamation except in a few instances, have not only been disregarded, but hordes of totally uneducated, ignorant and improvident blacks have been abandoned by their constitutional guardians, not only to all the future chances of anarchy and starvation—but in such a state of abject ignorance and mental stolidity as to preclude all possibility of self-goverment and self-maintenance in their present condition.

Adequate provision for the pressing necessities of this unfortunate and now interesting class of people being therefore imperatively demanded, even by the dictates of humanity alone, an additional duty, next only in importance to that of the preservation of a world revered constitution and Union, is now forced upon us by an unnatural and wicked rebellion.

To relieve the government of a burden that may hereafter become insupportable, and enable the blacks to support and govern themselves in the absence and abandonment of their disloyal guardians, a suitable system of culture and instruction must be combined with one providing for their physical wants.

Therefore, until proper legislation on the subject, or until orders from higher authority, the country in occupation of the forces of this command, will be divided into districts of convenient size for proper superintendents. For each of these districts a suitable agent will be appointed to superintend the management of the plantations by the blacks, to enroll and organize the willing blacks into working parties, to see that they are well fed, clad, and paid a proper remuneration for their labor, to take charge of all property on the plantations, whether found there, provided by the government, or raised from the soil, and to perform all other administrative duties connected with the plantations that may be required by the government. A code of regulations on this subject, as well as a proper division of districts, will be furnished in due time.

In the meanwhile, and until the blacks become capable of themselves, of thinking and acting judiciously, the services of competent instructors will be received—one or more for each district—whose duties will consist in teaching them. Both young and old, the rudiments of civilization and Christianity—their amenability to the laws of both God and man—their relation to each other as social beings, and all that is necessary to render them competent to sustain themselves in social and business pursuits."

The above system is not to interfere with the employment of blacks by the staff departments of the army, or by the cotton agents.

In a letter dated February 8th, Gen. SHERMAN takes very strong ground against the famous scheme of adventurers to lease plantations and work the negroes. Humanity would shudder at the thought of a gang of South Carolina field hands worked for his own profit by a Yankee driver. From such a fate the blacks would ask deliverance and plead most piteously to be let alone. Gen. SHERMAN says:—

"I believe that the leasing of the plantations would put them into the hands of greedy and avaricious speculators, and that the blacks, who alone could work them, would necessarily fall into the same hands, and their condition would become worse than when under their former masters. Lucre and avarice would rule the hour, and the poor blacks, already too unfortunate would be the victims of the love of gold on the part of a second master, only more exacting than the first because neither past association nor even the tie of ownership could win for them any higher feeling than a desire to make the most profitable pecuniary use of them, regardless of all their true interests. The only high duty to be performed is to raise the blacks to a condition that will meet the necessities which their masters and guardians have forced upon them, viz: to support and govern themselves. Now this, in my humble opinion, can only be profitably and judiciously commenced by an agent wholly disinterested in the profits of their labor; and the only agent I would be willing to trust to do this is the government, working through conscientious and hired delegates."

The N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*, in regard to this subject, justly says:—

"This extract suggests a subject worthy of the profoundest consideration, and brings back the inquiry which lies at the bottom of the whole matter,—'what shall be done with the negro?' He hangs to the dominant race with more persistence and with grip more close than the old man of the mountain hung to Sinbad. Can our government turn farmer and planter and drive field hands and gin cotton? Uncle Sam is a worthy old fellow, but how will he look in the role of a gentleman farmer in his easy chair? If government is to be cotton planter at Beaufort, it must be rice planter at Charleston, tar boiler in North Carolina, tobacco raiser in Virginia, sugar boiler in Louisiana, and in fact become the jack of all the trades which its negro owning citizens have ever followed.—If Government, as General Sherman intimates, does take hold of this matter, it must only be as a commencement, and as a means of a speedy elevation of the contraband to a position where he can earn his daily bread, sustain his family, and live like the laborer in any other land. Our government is neither socialist nor absolutist. It has, therefore, no concern with the private affairs of its citizens or subjects.—Least of all it may be the hirer and worker of four million field hands.

Why cannot Congress give a thought to this subject? The present presses for a solution.—The future is immediate. But whatever be done, the leasing of the farms to speculators and others and the return of the now independent contrabands to the yoke of a new and unsympathizing task-master must not be thought of. If one slavery is dead, another is not wanted in its place."

His Excellency Governor SPRAGUE, came from Providence on Wednesday and returned on Thursday, being the guest of WILLIAM C. COZZENS, Esq. We learn that the object of the visit was to transact some private business with the Hon. WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD who was on a brief visit to his family. Mr. SHEFFIELD returned to Washington on Wednesday.

PERSONS wishing their jewelry or any of their fancy articles repaired will do well to leave them with Messrs. HEATH & WESTCOTT, who are prepared to perform said work in a neat and substantial manner.

The Capture of Roanoke Island.

The Burnside expedition it will be remembered, left Hatteras Inlet for Roanoke Island, Wednesday morning, Feb. 5th, and came in sight of the Island on the evening of that day. On Thursday, Feb. 6th, there was rain, a heavy fog and some wind, which led to a postponement of the attack until Friday. On Friday morning the gunboats bombarded the rebel fleet and the batteries along the edge of the island fronting on Croatan Sound. Piles and other obstructions had been placed in the narrow channel, behind which the rebel gunboats sought safety, until our fleet afterwards broke through and chased them to Elizabeth City. Friday night the troops landed to attack the camps and other entrenched points in the interior. They proceeded to their work next morning, and had their principal fight at a fort in a swamp two or three miles from the point where they landed.

The following account we copy from the New York papers:—

THE LANDING.

At five o'clock on Friday, Feb. 7th, the first body of troops was landed from the Pilot Boy and her small boats, consisting of the 25th regiment of Massachusetts volunteers. The landing of the troops was unobstructed for a good reason. A body of rebels was discovered by the glare of their bayonets over the underbrush, and a shrapnel shell from the Delaware and Picket soon sent them scampering into the woods.—The landing of our troops was in itself a brilliant operation. As the steamers swept down to the shore, where the water is bold, they detached the lines of the boats, each small boat casting off the painter of the one following, the rowers pulled into a small inlet and each boat emptied itself on shore without delay. In less than an hour about four thousand men were landed, and before eleven o'clock the entire force, except the 24th Massachusetts, whose steamer, the Guide, grounded, soon after the passage of the Inlet. They were put ashore on Saturday morning.

The point at which our troops were landed is a small cove known as Ashby's Harbor. The order in which our men were put on shore was—First, the 25th Massachusetts, 10th Connecticut, 51st New York, 21st Massachusetts, 4th Rhode Island, 5th Rhode Island, and 51st Pennsylvania. Six thousand men were thus put ashore in an incredibly short time. A slight advance was made by the 21st Massachusetts soon after landing. They proceeded along a road leading diagonally across the Island, and when about a quarter of a mile from the shore they fell in with a party of the pickets of the enemy.

THE ATTACK.

On Saturday Feb 8, the decisive conflict took place. The plan of attack consisted of a central attacking column, led by Brig. Gen. Foster; a left flanking column to attack the right of the enemy's work under Brig. Gen. Reno, and a right flank column to attack the left of the enemy's position, under the command of Brig. Gen. Parke.

The approach to the enemy's position was through a swampy wood with a dense undergrowth, rendering it almost impenetrable. An ordinary cart road leading through this wood from the shore to the field work, a distance of about a mile, was the only mode of communication. The woods in front of the battery had been cut down a distance of three hundred yards, forming an open space to be played on by the rebel guns, about two hundred feet wide. The woods immediately in rear of the work were also cut down to permit the manœuvering of their own forces.

Their battery consisted of an earthwork with three faces covering an open space before and the woods at each side of the open space, but with a general direction of fire to the front.—The guns were mounted in embrasures and consisted of a fine 24-pounder brass dahlgren howitzer, a long 18-pounder brass field gun of the date of 1834, and a new 12-pounder brass field piece. In front of the work is a ditch eight feet wide and about three feet deep and filled with water. This earth work is about thirty-five yards wide and is erected across the road by which our men must advance. The ground in front of the work is a deep marsh, on which the trees which were felled still lay. The difficult nature of this ground was increased by the pits from which the turf and earth for the field work had been taken. Branches were strewn over the front of the work, making it difficult to discover it from the wood in front.

The defending force consisted of about three hundred men within the breastwork and about three thousand as a reserve and deployed as skirmishers on the left of the battery. The rebels relied chiefly for the defence of their flanks on the almost impenetrable nature of the wood on each side. The entire force with the exception of the force working the battery, was scattered in front and in the woods on the left as skirmishers.

Our army advanced from the bivouac ground of the night previous, where they had spent the night with nothing but thin overcoats to protect them from a cold driving rain. They had left their knapsacks and blankets on the transports, each man carrying nothing but his haversack with three days' provisions and his cartridge box with forty rounds of ball cartridge.—The order of advance was as follows: The centre, under the command of Gen. Foster, was composed of the 25th Massachusetts, Col. Upton; 23d Massachusetts, Col. Kurtz; 27th Massachusetts, Col. Lee, and the 10th Connecticut, Col. Russell, moved forward about 8 o'clock.—They were followed by the second column, under Gen. Reno, consisting of the 21st Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Maggi; the 51st New York, (Shepard Rifles) Col. Ferrero; 9th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Heckman; and the 51st Pennsylvania, Col. Hartranf. The third column led by Gen. Park, was formed of the 4th Rhode Island, Col. Rodman; 1st battalion 5th Rhode Island, and 9th New York, Major Hawkins.

As the 25th Massachusetts at the head of the first column advanced up the road, the 23d and 27th were thrown out on the right and left flank to prevent a flank movement of the enemy.—They soon encountered strong bodies of the rebel skirmishers, when a sharp fire was opened. The progress of our men was marked by these encounters until they reached the open space in front of the enemy's battery, when the skirmishers were called in and preparations for an advance in column made. The right and left attacking columns commenced the movement through the woods to gain their respective positions, in doing which the right under General Parke came under the enemy's fire. The 4th Rhode Island returned the fire with energy.

A battery of six 12-pounder boat howitzers from the vessels of the navy headed the advancing column in the centre. The battery was commanded by Midshipman Benjamin H. Porter of New York, detailed from the frigate Roanoke, assisted by acting master E. P. Meeker, of New Jersey, acting master's mate Hammond and Lieuts. Tilson and Hughes of the Coast Guard. The Guns were placed in position at a curve of the road, from which they commanded the enemy's battery. They opened fire and kept it up briskly until their ammunition gave out. The battery suffered severely in the fight, and at one time was too short handed to be worked effectively. At this period the brave and patriotic Chaplain of the 25th Massachusetts, Rev. Mr. James, disregarding the dangers by which those at the guns were surrounded, helped to work the guns himself until their ammunition was exhausted.

An advanced position was taken by the 25th Massachusetts, and maintained under a terrible fire from the enemy's battery, until the forty rounds of ball cartridge distributed to the men were exhausted, when they were relieved by the 10th Connecticut. The Connecticut men maintained this position with the fortitude of veteran troops.

The movements of our flank columns of attack had not yet attracted the attention of the enemy. After their most advanced skirmishers had been driven in by our men, another party was thrown out to turn the flank of our centre column. This movement was intercepted by the 23d and 27th Massachusetts regiments, and a sharp encounter between their skirmishers and three companies of the 2d battalion Wise Legion, under the command of Lieut. Col. Frank Anderson (Hilburton), resulted in the repulse of the Virginians, with the loss of Capt. O. Jennings Wise, mortally wounded, Capt. Robert Coles killed, and several officers slightly wounded.

The columns under General Parke, sent to attack the left of the battery, had passed the central column, when a charge by the 9th New York Hawkins' Zouaves, was ordered. Major Kimball at once headed the storming party, calling on his men to follow him and they would win the battery. The boys dashed off with the accustomed shout and at the double quick, the Major invariably keeping considerably in advance. In the commencement of the charge they were met by a hot fire from the battery and the muskets in the rear.

It was at this time that Lieut. Col. Vigier de Monteil of the 53d New York distinguished himself. He fearlessly exposed himself to the enemy's fire, thinking only of encouraging the men and contributing to the success of the charge. He deliberately loaded and fired a rifle he carried, taking a steady aim before firing. He spoke to the soldiers in the most cheering tones of encouragement, and when he at last was struck in the head by a musket bullet, he sank to the earth without a struggle.

As the Zouaves neared the battery, General Reno's column, headed by the 21st Massachusetts and the 51st New York, appeared in the woods advancing on the enemy's right. Their bullets were already dropping the men inside the battery. The rebels soon found their great reliance on the impenetrability of the woods to the left was a mistake, and without waiting for the near approach of our men, they abandoned their work in the most precipitate manner, leaving a wounded captain inside the work.—They cast off knapsacks, haversacks and overcoats, and whatever else tendered to retard their flight. Three companies of the 51st New York (Lieut. Colonel Porter) were the first to enter the battery, where they planted the stars and stripes. They were soon followed by the 21st Massachusetts, when Lieutenant Colonel Maggi planted the white flag of Massachusetts on the work. Hawkins' Zouaves next came dashing over the ditch and up the side to find the work in possession of their friends. It was but a question of distance who should arrive first, for undoubtedly the Zouaves would have stormed the battery at the point of the bayonet, had the work not been evacuated.

THE SURRENDER.

After the batteries were carried by assault, Gen. Foster pushed on at double quick with the 24th Massachusetts, followed by an adequate force, in the tracks of the rebels, who, panic-stricken, were fleeing at the top of their speed, throwing away as they went, guns, equipments, everything, so that the roads for miles were strewn with whatever the fugitives could disencumber themselves of. Thus was the pursuit kept up for five or six miles, when Gen. Foster, as he was close on the heels of the enemy, was met by a flag of truce borne by Col. Poor, of the 8th North Carolina, with a message from Col. Shaw, of the North Carolina forces, and now senior in command, asking what terms of capitulation would be granted. Gen. Foster's reply was "Unconditional surrender." Col. Poor wanted to know how much time would be granted. "No longer than will enable you to report to your senior." Col. P. retired, and, after waiting for what he supposed was sufficient length of time without a reply, Gen. F. commenced closing on the enemy, when Major Stevenson, of the 24th Mass., who had gone with Col. Poor to receive Col. Shaw's answer, appeared with a message that Gen. Foster's terms were accepted.

Col. Russell of the Connecticut 10th, who was killed, fell without any external wound.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL FLEET.

After the great victory of Roanoke Island, and as soon as suitable preparations could be made, a portion of the fleet proceeded to Elizabeth City, for the purpose of capturing the Rebel Navy, which, it was said, had made a stand at that point, with the intention of resisting our force to the last. Orders were also given to burn what steamers the rebels were building at that place, but not to destroy or molest any other property belonging to the citizens.—The distance from Roanoke Island to Elizabeth City is thirty-five or forty miles. The expedition was commanded by Capt. S. C. Rowan.—The squadron started on Sunday afternoon and proceeded to within twelve or fifteen miles of the city, and anchored across the river, so that nothing could pass during the night. At eight o'clock the next morning, they approached within sight of the city. The rebel steamers, seven in number, were discovered in line of battle.—A fort was also discovered on a point which projected out some considerable distance—one-fourth of a mile, perhaps—in front of the rebel line of steamers; and directly opposite this fort was a schooner, anchored, on which were two heavy rifle guns; the distance between the fort and this schooner being about half a mile. Four large guns were mounted on the fort, and it was thought by the rebels that no fleet of ours could pass this narrow channel, consequently they considered themselves safe, with the assistance of their navy, drawn up between the city and fort.

The Delaware, Capt. Rowan's flag ship, was at the head of the advancing column, and led the van. No attention was paid to the fort or armed schooner, as they dashed by them through a perfect torrent of shells and grape, boarded the rebel steamers, and engaged them at a point of the bayonet, as the panic-stricken rebels leaped into the water in every direction. Many were killed by the bayonet and revolver in this hand-to-hand fight, and sank below the water. Their real loss will doubtless never be known to us; the slaughter, however, was fearful, and the struggle short and desperate—not more than fifteen minutes in duration. After firing their gunboats the rebels fled to the city and commenced firing the principal buildings. The city had been deserted by most of the population. Those who remained were in great fright.—Capt. Rowan availed himself of the first opportunity to assure them that he came to give them protection. These assurances had the effect to stay the further application of the torch. But several of the best buildings, including the Court House, were already in flames.

U. S. STEAMER JAMES ADGER,
Tybee Roads, Feb. 14, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—

Since my last, I have not had a chance to know what is going on at Port Royal, as I left there on the 6th inst., and since then have been lying in sight of Fort Pulaski. Great preparations have been and are being made for an attack on Savannah, and the rebels who have enjoyed the free passage from Savannah to Fort Pulaski, have been compelled to stop as we have seven gunboats lying back of Turtle Island and a masked battery on Jones' Island, out of range of the guns of the Fort. The rebels are aware of the battery, as one or two shots have been fired from there which they have returned.

The same vessels are lying in Warsaw sound that I spoke of in my last and the same vessels previously mentioned are at Tybee with the addition of U. S. steam sloop *James Adger*. The 42d New York and 1st Connecticut are still at Tybee. A grand attack will be made soon from three different points, and the sooner the better, as they are getting quite saucy at Pulaski, firing a shot occasionally at the fleet or at Tybee, but have done no damage as yet, although a shot struck in the midst of the 42d regiment, a few days since.

The U. S. steamer *Rhode Island* came in here on the 12th and supplied the fleet with fresh provisions from New York. She left on the evening of the same day bound for the Gulf.

General SHERMAN visited Tybee to-day. He came around from Port Royal in the steamer *McClellan*, and after taking a view of all matters here, returned to Port Royal.

HOPE.

GEN. MCCLELLAN.—In a review of last week's victories, says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, the mind naturally reverts to the Commander in Chief, and the debt of gratitude which the nation owes to him for all this success. His coolness, his calm deliberation, patient waiting, *working and planning*, steadfastly resisting all *sneers, abuse, ridicule*, and his far-seeing judgment, are the original means to which, under God, the nation owes the brilliant successes of the present time. He has made an army in four months, and now he is using the army as it ought to be used, for the salvation of the Union. *Where is the member of Congress that talked last week about "an obstacle of four months?"* The obstacle has proved himself a wise general, able commander, and, above all cool and calm in the presence of enemies at home as well as the enemies of the country.—The nation trust McClellan now, with a whole heart, and slanderers are silent, or lament the victories of the Union.

THE *Delaware Legislature has adjourned. It has passed a resolution denouncing all measures, of whatever nature, to abolish slavery in the State, has declined assuming the collection of the State's quota of the national tax, and refused to instruct the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Delaware to sustain the government in the prosecution of the war.*

GEN. HALLECK *telegraphs to Gen. McClellan that Clarksville has been taken by our troops, with a vast amount of army supplies, and that McCulloch reinforced Price, when, after a short engagement the rebels ran, leaving arms, &c., in great quantities, in our possession.*

Capture of Fort Donelson.

days will elapse before we get full ac- f the scenes of bloodshed before Fort from Thursday morning, the 13th, to night, the 17th inst. At present im- must be busy laying its hues of the rimson on the canvass of the mind, nor likely to be too dark and gory. We t the work of death went on for more f three days, both land and naval forces art in it. We know that the former rst march across a section of country, it under water from recent rains and floods; that in this wretched plight, shelter, little food, and clothing soaked n and mire, they were obliged to re- posed to the pitiless elements, which for at least pelted them with exceeding t was under these conditions that they l to assault a work defended by over thousand men, planned by the ablest rs, and constructed in accordance with hest military art.

strengthened on the outside with redouts tteries extending over hundreds of acres nd; while deep forests and ravines pre- approach in nearly every direction Sit n a lofty eminence, its guns had a much command of the river than those of Fort , as our gunboats bear honorable witness. s, brave, skillful, and rendered desperate service, directed the defence; while the n comprised a large portion of the best material in the entire South. Many of ought, too, under a sense of shame at the ation experienced on the Tennessee; dreaded the danger of Nashville falling Union hands, with the possible destruction essianism in the Southwest. It was un- circumstances like these that the cool yet uous Grant, with McClernand, Smith and ce, led our Western volunteers to the at-

hile the ground and the weather were alike pitious, the rebels exerted themselves with worthy of a better cause in making sor- upon the Union army. The latter, shut in en wood, marsh and river, it appears, could e only a single regiment at a time to the s onset. The Illinois troops bore the ipal brunt of these shocks, standing their nd for hours together, until the men had left without their officers, or their officers at without men. Only when the last round munition had been fired did those gallant s fall back in order, their places to be ta- by fresh troops who burned to avenge the ghter made in the decimated ranks of their rades. Batteries of the assailants were lost won, and so were outworks of the defend- remaining ultimately, however, in the hands our men. Nearly all day long on Saturday this carnival of slaughter last. The fight- on Thursday and Friday would seem to e been but child's play in comparison. The of battle was strewn with the dead; while dreds of the wounded had betaken them- es to the woods, so as to be out of the reach anger. But no man flinched from the ground ever thickly flew the missiles of destruction; whatever force the enemy showed himself in t or flank.

he following is an account of Saturday's ting:

Saturday morning the battle was resumed unusual vigor and determination. The h, 20th and 31st Illinois regiments occupied position above the fort. They were about paring a little food when the rebels opened them a fire of musketry.

The line of battle was at once formed and a rm of leaden hail returned, perceptibly thin- g the rebel ranks. The rebels from their vantageous positions showered upon our ks most murderous volleys of musketry, grape and cannister, killing and wounding our men almost by companies at every round. Yet every man stood his ground bravely and determinedly without flinching.

These four regiments held their ground, dealing death and dying, and fighting against appalling odds in the face of every disadvantage.

The 18th regiment seems to have resisted the severest storm. Against their ranks the rebels directed their heaviest fire. But instead of falling back, they advanced to the very face of the enemy, and there stood in the very jaws of death, with scarcely a prospect that a single one would escape.

For three hours, these regiments, numbering scarcely 3000 men, held their ground against the whole rebel garrison. At one time the 18th being partially outflanked, was exposed to a cross fire of both musketry and artillery, but our right wing securing the rebel's left, went at once to relieve them.

At this critical moment Col. Lawler fell.—Capt. Bush, acting Lieut. Col., assumed the command, but was soon wounded. Capt. Cruse was shot dead. Capt. Lawler was mortally wounded. Lieuts. Mansford and Thompson were killed. Capts. Dillon and Wilson, and Lieuts. Kelley and Scanlon were wounded.

Thus the daring Egyptian regiment stood before an overwhelming foe, mostly without officers. They fell in heaps, the dead and wounded together. Companies were deprived of captains and lieutenants, and captains and lieutenants were almost bereft of their companies.

The other three regiments did their duty nobly. Cols. Oglesby, Marsh and Logan dashed along the ranks, waving their hats and cheering their men on to the conflict. "Suffer death, men," Col. Logan cried, "but disgrace, never. Stand firm!" and well they heeded him; many fell dead and wounded—among the latter were Col. Logan himself and Lieut. Col. White.

Oglesby's and Marsh's regiments fought desperately, losing, like the other regiments, an undue proportion of officers. Col. Oglesby displayed a coolness and courage that elicited the highest praise, and served well in stimulating his men.

Never, perhaps, on the American continent, has a more bloody battle been fought. An officer who participated in the fight and was wounded, says the scene beggars all description. So thickly was the battle-filed strewn with dead and wounded, that he could have traversed across it, taking almost every step upon a prostrate body.

The rebels fought with desperation, their artillerists using their pieces with the most fearful effect. On either side could be heard the voices of those in command cheering on their men.

The four Illinois regiments held their ground all three hours. Nearly one-third had been killed and wounded, yet the balance stood firm. Finally, reinforcements arrived, and for an hour the slaughter continued.

About four o'clock our right wing turned their left, and the rebels fell back into their fortifications.

Our flag was planted upon the position occupied by their left wing, and for a time the slaughter ceased.

Dresser's and Schwartz's batteries were captured during the action, but the 18th Illinois, with clubbed muskets, recovered Dresser's while the 31st recovered Schwartz's.

During Saturday night a contraction of all our lines was made for a simultaneous assault from every point, and orders were given to take the enemy at the point of the bayonet. Every man was at his post, the 27th Illinois on the extreme right. At daylight the advance was made, and when the full light of day broke forth, white flags were hung on many places on the enemy's works. An officer at a convenient point was informed that they had stacked their arms and surrendered very early in the morning, the following correspondence having passed between the commanders.

HEADQUARTERS FORT DONELSON, Feb. 16.

Sir—In consideration of all the circumstances governing the present situation of affairs at this station, I propose to the commanding officer of the federal forces the appointment of commissioners to agree upon the terms of capitulation of the forces at this post under my command. In that view I suggest an armistice until 12 o'clock to-day.

I am very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
S. B. BUCKNER,
Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

To Brig. Gen. Grant, commanding U. S. forces near Fort Donelson.

HEADQUARTERS, ON THE FIELD, Fort Donelson, Feb. 16.

To Gen. S. B. Buckner:

Sir—Yours of this date proposing an armistice and the appointment of commissioners to settle on the terms of capitulation is just received. No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose immediately to move on your works.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
U. S. GRANT,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, DOVER, TENN., Feb. 16.

Brig. Gen. Grant, U. S. A.:

Sir—The distribution of the forces under my command incident to an unexpected change of commanders, and the overwhelming force under your command, compel me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of the confederate arms, to accept the ungenerous and unchivalric terms you propose.

I am, sir, your servant,
S. B. BUCKNER,
Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

Our force was soon in the enemy's works, when the rebel officers gave up their swords.

Pillow and Floyd had planned their escape during the night, taking with them Floyd's brigade and a few favorites, occupying what few small steamers they had.

The rebels had eleven Tennessee, eight Mississippi, one Texas, Two Kentucky, one Arkansas and four Virginia infantry regiments, one Alabama, one Tennessee and one Mississippi cavalry battalion.

Various reports are given of the number of killed and wounded on both sides. One statement is to the effect that the federal loss was about 400 killed and 800 wounded. Major Post and 200 privates of the 8th Illinois were captured by the enemy on Saturday night, and were sent to Nashville. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is thought to be less than the federal, as they fought behind entrenchments.

All the federal troops engaged are from states West of the Alleghanies. Iowa, Ohio and Wisconsin were represented, but the bulk of the victorious army came from Indiana and Illinois.

The works of the fort extend some five miles on the outside. The rebels lost forty eight field pieces, seventeen heavy guns, twenty thousand stand of arms, besides a large quantity of commissary stores.

Our troops, from the moment of the investment of the Fort on Wednesday, lay on their arms night and day, half the time without provisions, all the time without tents, and a portion in a heavy storm of rain and snow.

We were unable last week to give the whole of Governor Sprague's speech announcing the victory at Roanoke Island, but we now give it entire:

It is announced by telegraph, this morning, that the victory at Roanoke Island is complete.—Our loss was but forty men killed and something like one hundred and fifty wounded. Three thousand prisoners were taken by our army. It is the crowning act of the war—its most successful exploit. From the very inception of this undertaking the fates have been unpropitious. It has had more adverse circumstances to contend against than any expedition since the war commenced. It was conceived at a time when the resources of the country did not afford suitable vessels for transportation. It was executed at a season of the year when navigation is most dangerous.

From the period of its departure it has encountered the opposition of the elements. It has seemed to us and the country impossible that it could ever reach the scene of operations for which it was designed. Nothing but the energy of its leader and the special interposition of Heaven, could have enabled it to accomplish its mission in the face of the obstacles and embarrassment that beset its path. At such a time as this we must condemn friends and enemies alike when they fail to accomplish the work to which their country calls them. It matters not whether the failure results from the want of ability or appliances. Success is what the country requires, and it cannot afford to have leaders whom fortune does not smile upon.

To-day, the regiment of Cavalry, which has been organized within this State, are making a parade in honor of that victory and of Gen. Burnside. They now invite your Honorable body to take a recess for the purpose of receiving their passing salute. There is another matter in which I would recommend the prompt action of the Senate.

It is the presentation of a sword to the gallant leader of that enterprize, who against all adverse circumstances, has been able to give to the country the most glorious victory of the war.

I take pride and pleasure in making this proposition to the Senate. From my personal intercourse with that gallant and brave man, I know that there is no military officer in the country who has such care for his soldiers and such an earnest and heartfelt interest in the welfare of every person under his command as General Burnside. I have seen him in the midst of danger, and have always found him one who would make every sacrifice for the well-being of his troops, ever ready to sustain them, to aid them, to comfort them and to console them. I take pleasure in proposing this testimonial, because the good name of Rhode Island was largely identified with the expedition of which I speak. It has been called a Rhode Island expedition. A large proportion of the officers and soldiers who took part in it were Rhode Island men. It is eminently proper that this Senate should set the seal of its approbation upon the bravery and ability that has won for us a triumph so brilliant and so much needed at this juncture.

Mr. Cooke, of Warren, offered resolutions in accordance with the suggestions of the Governor, which were passed unanimously by the Senate, and concurred in by the House.

THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING.—It appears from the official report by General Thomas of the battle of Mill Spring that our loss in that battle was thirty nine killed and two hundred and eight wounded; the rebel loss one hundred and ninety-two killed, and one hundred and fifty-seven prisoners, of whom eighty-six are wounded. In this account the wounded carried off by the retreating rebels are, of course, not reckoned. Besides this, our forces captured fourteen pieces of artillery, fifteen hundred horses and mules, the entire camp equipage of Zollicoffer's army and a large quantity of stores. The public will be pleased to know that the name of this famous battle is at last settled; General Thomas, in his official report, calls it the battle of Mill Spring, and by this name it will, therefore, be entered in the log of history.

ALTHOUGH the rebel authorities have refused to receive the commissioners appointed by the Secretary of War, to look after the comfort of the Federal prisoners at the South, it is understood, says the Washington correspondents of the New York World, that they have made an important proposition, which will, of course, be immediately accepted by our government.—It is, to release all our prisoners on parole, for exchange in future. This wise and humane act will be easily carried into effect, and will cause great joy among the friends and relatives of the prisoners. This course was determined on by the rebel government before the large number of prisoners fell into our hands at Roanoke Island.

GEN. HALLECK has received despatches from Gen. Curtis, stating that Price's rear guard was overtaken in the pursuit from Springeld, and, after a brief resistance, the rebels fled, leaving the road strewn with their wagons and baggage. About 100 wagons were taken. Gen. Curtis reports that he has taken more prisoners than he knows what to do with. Price left 600 of his men sick in the hospitals at Springfield.

THE latest accounts from the expedition show that Gen. Burnside and Com. Goldsborough are vigorously pursuing the advantages gained.—The towns of Edenton, Plymouth and Hertford have been occupied by the troops, and the gunboats have penetrated still further into the interior, by way of Currituck Sound and the Chowan river.

GEN. LANDER reports to the General-in-Chief, that he has driven the enemy out of his department, and re-opened the telegraph and railroad as far as Hancock, Md.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET—Thursday Last.

At market 1200 Beef Cattle, 85 Stores, 2100 Sheep and Lambs, and 150 Swine.

Beef Cattle—Extra $6 75; first quality $6 25; second quality $6 00; third quality $4 75 a 5,50.

Working Oxen—None.

Milch Cows—$45 a 47; common 19 a 21.

Veal Calves—None.

Stores—Yearlings—None; two years old none; three years old $21 a 22.

Hides, 5½ a 6c; *Calf Skins*, 8 a 9c; *Tallow*—Sales at 6 a 6 1-2c.

Pelts—$1 50 a $1 75 each.

Sheep & Lambs—$2,75 a 3 00; extra $3 50 a 4 50.

Swine—Stores, wholesale 4½ a 5 1-2 c; retail 5 a 6.

WEEKLY ALMANAC

FEBRUARY. 1862.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	High water
22 SATURDAY,	6 47	5 41	2 12	1 48
23 SUNDAY,	6 45	5 43	3 11	3 00
24 MONDAY,	6 44	5 44	4 1	4 12
25 TUESDAY,	6 42	5 45	4 42	5 15
26 WEDNESDAY,	6 41	5 46	5 16	6 10
27 THURSDAY,	6 39	5 47	5 45	6 58
28 FRIDAY,	6 38	5 49	sets.	7 39

New Moon 28th day, 0 hour, 5 m. even.

Messrs. Editors:—Will you publish the following sketch of one of the marked men of Massachusetts, taken from a paper of that State.—I have enjoyed his hospitality at Springfield, and although a stranger, that great principle which endears one to another, was so strongly shown that I can easily comprehend why he is so beloved by his fellow citizens. His lovely wife and his father, now in his 85th year, but as spry as a boy, assist in making the home of this excellent man, all that could be desired.

A.

Hon. James M. Thompson, Senator from the Eastern Hampden District. We occasionally discover men of force, of character, well directed and indefatigable energy, fidelity, and genius, who make their mark in the world, and set an example worthy the imitation of their juniors in years. Such a man is the one whose name heads this sketch. He is of full medium height, fine form, dark hair and eyes, dignified, urbane, and courteous to every one. Although not as large as the Hon. Caleb Cushing, of the House, he very much resembles that distinguished gentleman in his physical appearance, dignity and general action. Like him, too, Mr. Thompson possesses a good constitution, and his frame and energies have been invigorated by his habitual industry and generosity, united with a naturally cheerful disposition. Were we to express our opinion of this Senator and prince of *express*-men, it would be an *express* ion to the effect that he is a self-made man, and has arrived at his present enviable position—in general esteem, financial affairs, and wealth—through his own keen foresight, indefatigable industry, and strict adherence to correct principle.

Col. Thompson was born in Pembroke, N. H., July, 1811. When about 7 years of age, he came to Massachusetts, and five years later returned to Dover, N. H., where he lived till 1829, when he came back to this State, where he has since resided, with the exception of 1838 and '39, during which years he resided in the City of New York. One of a family of nine children, of which Hon. Col. Newell A. Thompson, of Boston, is another, in their early life their father, who was engaged in cotton and woolen manufacturing, lost his property by the disasters of the war of 1812, which ruined most of those engaged in that business. It thereafter became necessary for "the boys" to do all in their power for the support of the family, and they did it. James received his education in a common school of New England, and commenced his business education (which he determined to be proficient in if he lived) in a country store in 1825. In 1829, he went to Boston and started life unaided and alone, and since then his own head and his own hands have sustained him. Having there served some years as Clerk, at 20 years of age he commenced business for himself, in which he was prosperous three or four years, when, through the treachary of one he thought his best friend, his business was broken up. His friends knowing all the circumstances, immediately exhonorated him and relieved him from all liabilities.

In 1835, he married the youngest daughter of the late Gurdon Steele, Cashier of the North Bank of Boston, a lady of intelligence and exalted worth, who, in a most cheerful manner, presides at his mansion with dignity and cheerfulness.

Mr. Thompson resided in New York city from 1838 to 1840, and then returned to Boston. A year or two previous, W. F. Harnden had started the first express in this country, and in the year 1840, he knowing Mr. Thompson's business talent and habits of industry, employed him in his Boston office. Subsequently he gave him the appointment of agent at Philadelphia, but another employee of Mr. H. being very desirous of that appointment, Mr. T. yielded it, and was after appointed agent at Springfield. He took possession of that office in February, 1842, and since that time he has resided there.

Mr. Harnden was at that period extending his business rapidly, and could not give that portion of it over the Western Railroad between Boston and Albany the attention necessary to make it profitable, and after Col. Thompson had acted as agent about one year, he became satisfied he could increase the business and make it more profitable, if he had the management of the whole line. He therefore proposed to Harnden & Co. to purchase the line with all its stock, &c., and a sale was effected. Col. Thompson became the sole proprietor and conducted the business alone till 1852, when he admitted to a partnership two of his clerks, Mr. Melcher, of Boston, and Mr. Johnson of Albany.

As proof that Mr. T. was right in his calculation relative to the increase of business, it is sufficient to say, that when he became proprietor *he alone* conducted and performed all the labor of the office at Springfield, and now the business of the office requires, besides his own labor, that of a cashier, book-keeper, seven clerks, and four horses.

Some years since he became connected with the Harnden and the Adams Express Companies, and he is now the senior partner of the former, and one of the Board of Managers and Secretary of the latter. As sole proprietor of the Boston and Albany line, and as senior partner of the present Company, as well as in Harnden & Adams Express Companies, Mr. Thompson has been eminently successful, and accumulated a large fortune, *to* which he is still adding, and *from* which he dispenses with a liberal hand.

In former years Mr. Thompson had a large experience in matters military, and the last commission he received was that of Aid to Gov Clifford, the President of the Senate, who looks to Col. Thompson as his "aid" and for "comfort," if such are needed in his presidential position now.

In 1840, a charter for the John Hancock Bank, to be located at Springfield, was obtained through his influence. In 1850 the Bank commenced business with Mr. Thompson as its President, and he still fills that chair with honor to himself and profit to the institution and its stockholders.—He has for many years been Manager of the Springfield Institution for Savings,—one of the soundest and best conducted Savings Banks in the State; and in each and all of these positions he has shown remarkable tact and foresight, and is now regarded as one of the chief financiers in Western Massachusetts, as well as one of its most wealthy and enlightened bankers.

During the Harrison campaign, and after, while the Whig party existed, he was a very active member of that party, but always declined political office, on account, as it was inferred, of his extensive business, to which he gave most of his time and energies. Since the death of the lamented Daniel Webster, he has taken no part nor lot in politics at all; has not even attended a political meeting in caucus of any kind. He has always exerted himself to the utmost of his ability for the best interest and prosperity of the city where he resides, and of which he is a highly esteemed and influential citizen.

Some few years since, to provide for the comfort of himself and family, and adorn the city, he erected a large and elegant residence on an eminence commanding a view (said by gentlemen of travel) to be unsurpassed for beauty of island scenery. It is a splendid mansion, which, together with the spacious grounds, out-buildings, furniture, &c., must have cost the liberal proprietor some twenty-five thousand dollars.

When the present unnatural war commenced, the Col. was very anxious to take the field, and share his fortunes with our brave soldiers, but the nature of his business and other important reasons prevented. His friends councilled him, that he could be of great service to his country at home, and that he was needed here as much as in the army; and since the first gun was fired at Fort Sumter, he has been very actively engaged in benefitting the soldiers who have so nobly responded to the call of their country, spending his time and his money as freely as any other man in the State. At a mass meeting of citizens of the city of Springfield and neighboring towns, held in April last, to consult together relative to what could be done for the benefit of the volunteer soldiers and their families, Col. Thompson was appointed Chairman of the Committee of Finance and information.

In all matters charitable, there is not probably a man in the Western part of the State who is so often called upon (because his liberal spirit has been tested) as is Mr. Thompson, and his heart and hand are always open to the deserving. He verifies fully the ancient prophecy which says, "the liberal man deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things shall he stand."

At the Conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties held last fall, for nominating candidates for Senator for the Eastern Hampden District, Col. Thompson received the unanimous nomination of both Conventions, and subsequently was elected, receiving every vote cast in the district, except five or six. With such an expression of confidence from the mass of the people of all parties, any man might well be proud. His doctrine, in this hour of our country's peril, is *no man, however humble, has a right to stand back when there is so much to be done to put down this unholy rebellion,—that every man can and must do something.*

With these convictions, Col. Thompson, as a true patriot, steps into the arena, and will labor shoulder to shoulder with every true and loyal citizen for securing the safety and perpetuity of the *Union*. He now holds the very important and arduous post of Chairman of the Joint Standing Committee of the Legislature on the Militia, and is also a member of several other Committees in the Senate. He is regarded as a knowing one at the board, in all matters financial and military, and from his general business tact, character, and success, he is regarded as one of the most useful and influential at the board. His counsel is sought, and his advice given cheerfully, after due consideration, on many points which seem to require a knowledge gained from the experience of a discerning mind and a sound judgment.

Col. Thompson, with his family, occupies, during the session, a house in Chester Square, in Boston, where his friends are received in a cordial and generous hearted manner. He is highly esteemed by his fellow citizens of Springfield and from his tenacious adherence to the Constitution and the Union, and his patriotic and benevolent exertions in its behalf and in behalf of its defenders, as well as his ability and integrity, we derive the assurance that he shall yet be elevated to higher offices of trust, which he will fill with honor to himself and satisfaction to the State.

Special Notices.

J. S. CLARKE, DENTIST.

HAVING had fourteen years practice on NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH now offers his professional services to all wishing them, all work warranted as recommended, and references given if required.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 to 5 P. M., excepting Sundays and the first week in each month, commencing on first Monday.

Office 160 Thames street, over the Newport Exchange Bank. Jan 18—ly

WM. H. SMITH, DENTIST, SWINBURNE'S BLOCK,

139 THAMES STREET, Newport, R. I.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.

A Sure Cure for Bleeding, Blind, and Itching Piles.

SCROFULA, Salt Rheum and Diseases of the Skin. One bottle warranted to cure in all cases; if not, dealers are particularly requested TO REFUND THE MONEY. Only five bottles in a thousand returned, and these were confirmed Fistula. Hundreds of letters and certificates are now in the proprietor's possession, which can be seen upon application. Send for circular. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, 71 Prince street, Boston. Sold by all druggists.—Price $1 per bottle. Certificates with each bottle. Sept 14—6m

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

☞ DR. MATTISON attends exclusively to the treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES, and the Special Diseases of Women, at his REMEDIAL INSTITUTE, No. 28 Union street, Providence, R. I. ☞ See his advertisement of THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR FEMALES, in this paper.

MARRIED.

In this city, 4th instant, by Rev. Mr. Titus, Mr. GEORGE COOK to Mrs. SARAH A., daughter of Jeremiah Peckham, all of Portsmouth.

In this city, 20th inst., by Rev. Dr. Jackson, Mr. RICHMOND CARR, jr., to Miss ANNA M. CORNELL, both of Portsmouth, R. I.

In Providence, 13th instant, Col THOMAS J. BRANCHE to L. AMELIA S., youngest daughter of the late Joseph Prew, of Prov: 19th, EDWARD COREY to SARAH A. LYON, both of P.

In San Francisco, by Rev. T. Starr King, WILLIAM PEARSON, formerly of Boston, to ANNA STARKEY, formerly of Providence.

DIED.

In this city, 16th instant, HANNAH V. GARDNER, aged 95 years.

In this city, 20th instant, after a short illness, Mr. PELEG CLARKE, in the 67th year of his age. The many places of trust to which he has been called, best testify the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens while he lived, and their sorrow for his death.

His friends and the friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence on Monday, the 24th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

At Jamestown, 9th instant, NETTIE CORILLA, only child of George H. and Elizabeth Hawksehurst, aged 9 months and 4 days.

O, think where rests our darling,
Not in the cradle bed,
Not in the distant grave yard,
With the still and mouldering dead;
But in a heavenly mansion
Upon the Savoir's breast,
With the Savoir's arms about her,
She takes her sainted rest.

In Middletown, 14th instant, Capt. ARRAULT W. DENNIS, aged 59 years.

In Little Compton, 9th inst., LYDIA WILBUR, aged 88 years.

In Providence, 17th instant, ALEXANDER KEEFE, aged 75 years; 17th, LUCY R., daughter of the late Joseph Baker, aged 64 years; 18th, IDA E., only child of Benjamin F. Medbery, aged 4 years; 18th, LILLIAN M., daughter of Edward Oldham, aged 5 years; 18th, RACHAEL E., wife of P. M. Peckham, aged 38 years; 18th, SARAH M PRICE, widow of Oliver Price, aged 81 years; 19th, SARAH O. BOLSTER, daughter of Thomas Grayson, aged 49 years; 19th, BENJAMIN DYER, only son of the late Dr. Benjamin Dyer, aged 59 years.

In Wickford, 18th instant, suddenly, Capt. BENJAMIN C., youngest son of the late Capt. Wm. Baker, of that place, aged 37 years.

In Stony Brook, L. I., 18th instant, Col SAMUEL S. WELLS, formerly of Providence, aged 24 years.

Marine Memoranda.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, Feb 15—Schrs Wm H Atwood, Foster, Boston for Tangier; Rattler, Leighton, and E C Smith, Bove, Gloucester for N York; T H Seymour, Kelley, N Bedford for N York.

WEDNESDAY, Feb 19—Schrs I P Hazard, Wilson, Bristol for New York; Empire, Carr, Warren for do; Flavilla, Pinckney, Provincetown for N York; John,——, N York for Boston; Kedron, Graves, do for do; Sarah M Sherman, Providence for N York; Ocean Bird, Hull, do for do, having been out and returned to Bristol in consequence of head winds; Meteor, Davis, N Bedford for do; Sea Flower, Clarke, fm Elizabethport; Justice, Sheldon, do for Narragansett Pier; L S Chase, Murphy, and Caroline, Dyer, F River for N Bedford.

Memoranda.

At Havana 8th ult., brig John Pierce, Norton, for Sagua next day to load Muscovado molasses for this port; 8th, brig Redwood, Melvill, for Cardenas next day.

At Havana 8th, bark Martha Anna Chase, from this port—discharging outward cargo.

Arr at Havana 10th, brig John Balch, Whaley, fm this port.

Sld fm Sagua 11th, brig S P Brown, Hammond, for this port.

AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD at Auction on Wednesday, March 5th, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the residence of William Boyd in Portsmouth Four Cows, 1 pair of Oxen, prime pair cattle, 14 Sheep; 1 Sow with Pigs; lot Fowls; 1 Ox Cart; 1 Harrow; 1 Cultivator, &c., &c.
Feb 22

Jas. Hammond's February Sales PAPER HANGINGS AT PRICES EXTRA CHEAP, DURING THE LAST WEEK IN FEBRUARY.

RIFLE and PISTOL POWDER of various qualities, by the pound or keg. All sizes of Shot by the pound or bag. PERCUSSION CAPS, Gun Wads and Wad Cutters, Shot, Belts and Pouches, Gun and Pistol Cases, Powder Flasks, Cartridges for revolvers, Colt's, Allen's, Warner's and other Revolvers. Any article in the above line, not in store, procured without delay.
Feb 22 B. M. HAMMETT.

CORN BALLS, Pop Corn, Figs, Fig Paste, Raisins, Lozenges, Pipe Candy, Maple Sugar, Cocoanuts, Oranges, Lemons, Bird Seed, just received and for sale at R. WILSON'S,
Feb 22 79 Thames street.

POTATOES—Fine Canada Mercers by the barrel or bushel, or less, just received at R. WILSON'S,
Feb 22 79 Thames st.

CORN CAKES—A new article of Corn Candy just received and for sale at R. WILSON'S,
Feb 22 79 Thames street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

READ, MARK, LEARN, how convenient those STENCIL PLATES are for marking clothing, cut in Roman, Italic, Writing and German Text letters, with a bottle of the most reliable Indellible Ink. you can procure them at SPENCER'S, No. 96 Thames street.

Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Time Books, and all sizes of Pocket Account Books, &c., &c.

NOTE PAPERS, from 5 cents per quire up along.

ENVELOPES from 8 cents per pack up.

Pens, Inks, Pencils, Drawing Paper, &c.

STATIONERY articles of all kinds.

THE HEADQUARTERS for Sheet Music, Music Books, &c., is at No. 96 Thames street. Foreign and American publications of any description procured with despatch, in other words, an order for Music if it be only a single piece will be sent for the same day that such order is left.

Just Received, a new lot of Colognes in different styles of putting up.

Don't Forget to try a bottle of the Japan Ink, which gives so much satisfaction.

Rubber headed Pencils, white Rubber, 2 cents per cake, Chamois Slate Rubber, Ivory Tipped lead pencils, propelling and repelling pencils, &c.

PENCIL LEADS of all sizes, at SPENCER'S, No. 96 THAMES STREET.
Feb 22

CHARLES C. STEVENS, AUCTION AND Commission Merchant, AND DEALER IN CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, 19 Thames, Cor. Bridge Street. NEWPORT, R. I.

Auction sales of Real Estate and property, at residences, stores, and elsewhere, attended to at the shortest notice.
Feb 22—tf.

WARD LISTS OF VOTERS CITY OF NEWPORT.

THE MAYOR and ALDERMEN of the city of Newport, will be in session in their Chamber in the City Hall, in Newport, on Monday, the 3d day of March next, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of making out lists for the several wards of all persons qualified or who may become qualified to vote in Newport generally, and also lists of all persons entitled to vote or who may become entitled to vote upon any proposition to impose a tax or expend money, as the law directs.

Witness my hand, BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
Feb 22 City Clerk.

JAMES HAMMOND'S, February Sales OF DRY GOODS

Will close this week at very low prices.
Feb 22

STOCK OF FARMING UTENSILS At Auction.

Will be sold at Auction, on THURSDAY, March 6, 1862, at 10 o'clock a. m., if fair, if not the next fair day at the Scott Farm in Middletown,

TWO PAIR of OXEN, three Cows six Horses and Colts, 300 bushels of Corn, a quantity of Hay, Straw and Fodder, Poultry, Hogs, Farming Tools, Carts, Wagons, &c., &c.
J. E. BAILEY.
Middletown, Feb. 22.

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 17, 1862.

SETH W. MACY, guardian of the person and estates of *Robinson P. Gardner and Grace E. Gardner*, minors, children of *ROBINSON P. GARDNER*, late of said Newport, deceased, presents his 4th guardianship accounts with said minors estates, and in writing prays the court to examine and allow said accounts, and the same are received and are referred to Monday, the 10th day of March next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.
Feb 22 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 17, 1862.

SETH W. MACY, administrator with the will annexed, on the estate of *HENRY BABCOCK* late of Newport, mariner, deceased, presents his 2d administration account with said estate, and in writing prays the same may be examined and allowed, and the same is received and is referred to Monday the 10th day of March next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.
Feb 22 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 17, 1862.

SETH W. MACY, administrator on the estate of *ANN G. NORTHAM*, late of Newport, single woman, deceased, presents his administration account with her estate and in writing prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded; and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 10th day of March next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.
Feb 22 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb 17, 1862.

THOMAS T. CARR, executor of the last will and testament of *ELIZABETH B. PERRY*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his third account of administration with said estate, and in writing prays the court to examine and allow said account; and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 10th day of March next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, in Newport for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.
Feb 22 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly qualified and appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate Administrator on the estate of *THOMAS SWEET*, recently deceased, respectfully requests all having demands against said estate to present the same for settlement, and all indebted to make immediate payment to
THOMAS T. CARR,
Feb 22 Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Tiverton administrator on the estate of *CAPT. ABNER LAKE*, late of Tiverton, dec'd, and having given bonds as the law directs, requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them and those indebted to make immediate payment to
JOSEPH OSBORN, Adm'r.
Tiverton, Feb 22

APPLES—Seeks, Gills, Tallman Sweet, and Greenings, by the barrel or retail, at
Feb 22 R. WILSON'S,

PRUNES—New in fancy boxes, jars; cooking do. just received at R. WILSON'S,
Feb 22 79 Thames st.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Bugle calls! The War has Begun! A War of Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL TREASURY:

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR PRESERVING THE TEETH, Purifying the Breath and Mouth, AND *Curing Toothache & Neuralgia.*

CONTENTS:

Dr. HURD'S Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.
Dr. HURD'S Unrivalled TOOTH POWDER, one box.
Dr. HURD'S Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.
Dr. HURD'S UNRIVALLED NEURALGIA PLASTER.
Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.
FLOSS SILK for Cleaning between the Teeth.
TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth street, Brooklyn, (E. D.)

Price, ONE DOLLAR; or, SIX for $5.

☞ The DENTAL TREASURY makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ Full direction for use is on each bottle.

The following articles we can send separately, by mail, viz:

The TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH sent, postpaid, on TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The NEURALGIA PLASTER, for Neuralgia in the Face, NERVOUS HEADACHE, and EARACHE, sent, post-paid, on receipt of EIGHTEEN CENTS, or six stamps.

The NERVATOIN and RHEUMATIC PLASTER (large size), for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent, post-paid, on receipt of THIRTY-SEVEN CENTS.

Address, *WM. B. HURD & CO.,* Tribune Buildings, New York.

☞ DR. HURD'S MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER, and TOOTHACHE DROPS cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Stores. If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, ONE DOLLAR, which contains them.

NOW,

ARE DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS GOOD?

The best evidence that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. Dr. WILLIAM B. HURD is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburgh questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the Brooklyn Daily Times says: "We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. HURD, is succeeding beyond all expectations with his Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder. The great secret of his success rests with the fact that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use."

The well-known P. T. Barnum writes:—"I found your Tooth Powder so good that my family have used it all up. We find it the best Powder for the Teeth that we ever used. I shall feel obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders.—Dr. Hurd's Tooth Powder contains no acid, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth. Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder are the best preparations in the world for curing bad Breath and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of Diseased Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, Canker, etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder give an additional charm to Courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person having

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth.

Dr. Hurd's Toothache Drops cure Toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and Mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum, you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that DYSPEPSIA and CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS often originate in Neglect of Teeth. Send for the Treatise on Teeth, and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTERS.

Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For Earache and Nervous Headache, apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them.—They are entirely a novel, curious and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to the happiness of those using them, and they want them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plasters, and not a few enclosing 37 cts. for the Mouth Wash, to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies. Who will supply them? Now is the

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families. The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with Circulars. ☞ Now is the time to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide at its flood.—Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO., Tribune Buildings, New York.

That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn; to G. W. Griffith, President Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Brooklyn; to Joy, Coe & Co., New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., New York, etc., etc.
Feb 22, 1862—ly

Butter! Butter!!

JUST RECEIVED from New York on consignment 25 tubs first quality Welch Butter also 40 firkins of choice Family Butter, especially for table use, also 50 boxes cheese, which must be closed up cheap for cash. Please call at Nos. 4 and 6 Market square.
Feb 15 C. P. BARBER.

100 BALES RYE STRAW, for sale by CHAS. P. BARBER,
Feb 15 4 & 6 Market Square

Horse and Harness for sale. Apply to C. P. BARBER,
Feb 15—4w 4 & 6 Market Square.

For Sale.

THE ESTATE on Broad Street No. 54 and 56. Apply on the premises, to L. D. CARR, or to
Feb 14 B. M. CARR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN Winter Styles HATS & CAPS, of every description at Thos. J. Weaver's HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM, 149 THAMES STREET, COMPRISING GENT'S DRESS HATS, SOFT FELT HATS CAPS, in great variety. Dress Hats made to order at short notice, all of which will be sold at prices that *DEFY COMPETITION.*
THOMAS J. WEAVER,
Jan 25 149 Thames street.

Constitutional Union State Convention.

THE Committees of the several towns and wards in this State, will, without delay, call Primary Meetings for the election of Delegates, equal in number to their representation in both branches of the General Assembly, to represent said towns and wards in the CONSTITUTIONAL UNION STATE CONVENTION, to be held at the Old United States Court Room in the City of Providence, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of FEBRUARY next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a ticket for the coming year for *State Officers*; for electing a *State Central Committee*, and for any other business which may be properly introduced in said Convention.

By order of the Constitutional Union State Central Committee.
GEO. LEWIS COOK, Chairman.
L. B. FRIEZE, Secretary.

STEAMER PERRY.

1861 FALL ARRANGEMENT 1861 Newport and Providence.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, September 30th, 1861, the steamer PERRY, Capt. N. B. ALLEN, will make but one trip a day, leaving Newport daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., for Providence, connecting with mid day trains for Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning will leave Providence for Newport at 2 P. M.

Fare 75 cents each way. Children over four years and under twelve years of age, half price.
Sept 28 C. L. STANHOPE, Clerk.

Special Notice.

THE CHANGE which I contemplate making in my business will render it necessary that all my accounts should be settled, (some of which are of long standing,) without delay. I therefore give notice to all persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, that I shall expect them to settle on or before the first of February next, to all those having demands against me to present them by the 15th of January.
CHARLES P. BARBER,
Jan. 1, 1861. No. 4 & 6 Market Square.

NEW Grocery and Variety Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER would take this method of informing the public that he has opened a store at 27 Marlboro street, near Broad street, where may be found a good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, and everything generally found at such a place, which will be sold as low as at any other store in the city.
Jan 11—3m WM. H. STANHOPE.

Administrator's Sale.

ABOUT twenty-three acres of land, late the property of *JOHN J. ALLAN,* dec'd, situated in the town of Portsmouth, near Wm. Vars' Tea House. Said land if not sold at private sale previous to TUESDAY, March 4th, will on that day be sold at Public Auction, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For conditions, &c., apply to JOHN ALLAN, Agent.
Newport, Jan 25, 1862.

Stock at Auction.

Will be sold at public Auction, on Tuesday, February 25th, if fair weather, if not on the next fair day, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the farm of Charles Hunter,

6 YEARLING HEIFERS and Steers, and four of 2 and 3 years old. Also, one Lumber Wagon, and a quantity of household furniture, consisting of Mattresses, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, &c. &c.
SAMUEL A. PARKER,
Feb 15 Auctioneer.

For Sale or to Rent,

And possession given on the 1st of June.

The Dwelling House occupied by the subscriber, No. 10 Mill street; also the Stores Nos. 4 & 6 market Square. For terms, &c. apply on the premises, to
Feb 15—4w C. P. BARBER.

Notice.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, 25 boxes Lemons and Oranges on consignment, which must be closed cheap for cash; also 40 bbls. Roxbury Russett Apples, which will be sold cheap. Please call at Nos 4 & 6 Market Sq.,
Feb 15—4w CHARLES P. BARBER.

SOMETHING NEW.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.—This article has been recently patented and is now introduced to the public for the first time. This wrapper will, when fairly brought before the public, become just as necessary to their every day use as the Letter Envelope. Price 5 cents per pack, for sale at
Feb 8 TILLEY'S.

Farm on Prudence Island.

THE WELL KNOWN FARM upon Potter's Cove, Prudence, containing about 500 acres which has been improved nearly fifty years by the Potter family, is now to be rented from the 25th of March next.

Apply to ADAM ANTHONY, Esq.,
Feb 15—tm25 North Providence.

SITUAION WAN ED.

A YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as Gardener, has had good practice, both in this country and France, can give good recommendation. Address MR. LOUIS, No. 14, West street,
Feb 8—3w Boston.

A NEW SLATE RUBBER.

THE CHAMOIS RUBBER, which does away with the use of the sponge and water and is a most convenient article for the use of schools, is for sale at a low price, by
C. E. HAMMETT, jr.,
Feb 1 124 Thames street.

Bleached Cotton.

ONE CASE superior Bay Mills bleached Cottons.

One case Williamsville, both very superior goods and now selling as cheap by the piece as they can be bought by the case, at
Feb 1 WM. C. COZZENS & CO'S.

FLOUR

JUST received a lot of extra family Flour at Lawton's 32 Bridge St., that he is selling at reduced prices.
B. I. LAWTON.

KID MITTENS—Ladies and gentlemens Kid Mittens lined with silk and fur. A small lot this day opening at
D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S,
Established 1763,
Nov 30 70 Thames st.

NECK TIES—An assortment of Oxford Lester, and Eureka neck ties. Beautiful new styles, just received at
D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S,
Established 1763,
Nov 30 70 Thames st.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.—A new supply of nice quality, with some very low priced, just received by
Jan 25 C. E. HAMMETT, jr.

CORN and FINE FEED MEAL, for sale at the City Steem Grist Mill,
Dec 7 SWINBURNE'S Wharf.

(Continued from first page.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized and directed to strike from the pension rolls the names of all such persons as have or may hereafter take up arms against the Government of the United States, or who have in any manner encouraged the rebels or manifested a sympathy with their cause.

Approved, February 4, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 17.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three:

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets and musicians, one hundred thousand dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, four thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars.

For forage for officers' horses, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For pay in lieu of clothing to officer's servants, sixty dollars.

For current and ordinary expenses, as follows: repairs and improvements, fuel, and apparatus, forage, postage, stationery, transportation, printing, clerks, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, and departments of instruction, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For gradual increase and expense of library, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of the board of visiters, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For forage of artillery and cavalry horses, five thousand dollars.

For supplying horses for artillery and cavalry practice, one thousand dollars.

For repairs of officers' quarters, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For targets and batteries for artillery exercise, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For furniture for hospital for cadets, one hundred dollars.

For annual repairs of gas pipes and retorts, three hundred dollars.

For warming apparatus for academic and other buildings, three thousand dollars.

For kitchen of cadets' mess hall, one thousand dollars.

For latrines at cadets' camp ground, one thousand dollars.

Approved, February 10, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 18.]

AN ACT to authorize an additional issue of United States notes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the fifty millions of notes payable on demand of denominations not less than five dollars, heretofore authorized by the acts of July seventeenth and August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be and he is hereby authorized to issue like notes, and for like purposes, to the amount of ten millions of dollars, and said notes shall be deemed part of the loan of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars authorized by said acts.

Approved, February 12, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 19.]

AN ACT authorizing the detail of naval officers for the service of the War Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to temporarily detail three competent naval officers for the service of the War Department in the inspection of transport vessels, and for such other services as may be designated by the Secretary of War.

Approved, February 12, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 8.]

A RESOLUTION for payment of the expenses of the Joint Committee of Congress appointed to inquire into the conduct of the war.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to pay the expenses of the Joint Committee of Congress appointed to inquire into the conduct of the present war; and that said sum shall be drawn from the Treasury, upon the order of the Secretary of the Senate, as the same shall be required from time to time by the committee having such investigation in charge.

Approved, January 27, 1862.

DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.

DR. DARIUS HAM'S

Aromatic Invigorating Spirit.

This medicine has been used by the public for six years with increasing favor. It is recommended to cure Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Heart Burn, Colic, Pains, Wind in the Stomach, or Pains in the Bowels, Headache, Drowsiness, Kidney Complaints, Low Spirits, Delirium Tremens, Intemperance.

It stimulates, Exhilarates, Invigorates, but will not intoxicate or stupify.

As a medicine, it is quick and effectual, curing all cases of Dyspepsia, Kidney and other complaints of Stomach and Bowels.

A wine glass full will remove drooping spirits and restore weakly nervous and sickly to health.

Shattered constitutions and those subject to delirium Tremens, through the too free use of liquors, &c., will immediately feel the happy effects of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit.

Dose—One wine glass full; which will remove Bad Spirits, Heartburn, Indigestion, create an appetite, cure dyspepsia and cholic, remove flatulence. Kidney, bladder, or urinary obstructions, will be relieved by a dose or two, and an effectual cure by the use of a few bottles.

A dose will give instant relief to the most violent headache, nausea, or bad feeling through excess.

Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions will find a dose occasionally will return to them health and strength.

General Depot, 48 Water street, N. Y.

Agents in Newport, H. H. Young and James F. Stevens.

Sold in Portsmouth by J. F. Tallman.

Nov 3—1y.

A New Hay Cutter.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased the right for the State of Rhode Island, of Ketchum's improved hay, straw and stalk Cutter, hereby inform those who have been waiting for them and all others in want, that they are now prepared to fill orders, addressed to George B. Weaver, Newport, or to William P. Bateman, at the factory at Tiverton Four Corners.

The advantages that this Cutter has over others are seen at once, and acknowledged by all who have seen it,—we only ask buyers to examine before purchasing; it will recommend itself.

Farmers wishing to cut their stalks will find this cutter to be well adapted to that work. Livery Stable Keepers, in fact, any one who feeds grain and hay to horses, neat stock, or even sheep, will save a large per cent, in feeding the grain ground, the fodder cut, and the two mixed together. Buy, then, a machine that will cut four times as much, in the same time, at any length, with less labor and as small cost as any other yet invented, and we warrant that it will not be thrown aside, as hundreds of cutters have been, because few have patience to work them.

For further information, or circulars, refer to either proprietor.

WILLIAM P. BATEMAN,
GEORGE B. WEAVER.

Nov 2—tf.

GOING, GOING.

BUT NOT ALL GONE, for we have just received from Boston a large supply of Frock and Sack Overcoats. Also a nice variety of Business Under Coats and a great variety of Pants and Vests. We have now on hand a new article of Under Shirts and Drawers, warranted not to shrink in washing. Gentlemen, our stock of Hats Caps and Gloves, Neck Ties, Oil and Rubber Goods is now full and can be bought low for cash, at the old stand, No. 152 Thames street.

Nov 2 J. H. COZZENS & CO.

SACRED LYRE.—The collection of Sacred Music, intended for Conference Meetings, for sale at the City Music Store.

Feb 3 T. W. WOOD.

A BASS DRUM.—A first class drum for sale cheap, at the City Music Store.

Jan 28 T. W. WOOD.

HAVANA ORANGES, &c., at
E. WILSON'S.

CURRANTS and Citron Buds, at
E. WILSON'S.

Feb 8 79 Thames street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Villas and Cottages For Sale,

BY ALFRED SMITH, MOUNT VERNON STREET

Mrs. Ritchee's Villa, with four acres of land in Bellevue Avenue.

A large and fine Villa with the furniture and over three acres of land on Catharine street, overlooking the Bay, and the Bathing Beach, one of the finest situations on this Island, now occupied by the Hon. Wm. Appleton.

Henry Ludlum's, Marine Avenue.

William Vernon's, Mail Road, about 11 acres of land.

Henry Rice, jr., Spring street and Bellevue Court.

J. Hart, Narragansett Avenue, with about 4 acres.

Shaw and Fry Estates, on South Touro street, opposite Touro Park.

Dr. King's, on the Hill, overlooking the Bay, with about three acres of land.

Jacob Leman, Fort Road, corner Harrison Avenue.

Capt. Devens' cottage with the large lot corner Kay and Touro sts.

Edward Thurston's house on Ayrault street; price $3000.

G. Borden Hazard's, next Mr. DeRahm's, with about 3 acres.

C. H. Russell's, new Swiss Cottage, on Spring street.

E. L. Brinley, Henderson House, Mill street.

J. McKay's, Kay street, head of Bull street.

J. H. Clarke, Bellevue Avenue, opposite W. Wetmore's.

A. M. McGregor's stonehouse, "Halidon Hill," with 5 or 10 acres of land.

G. A. Armstrong, Coleman House, Clay street.

L. G. Stevens, Mail Road, with about 4 acres of Land.

William Spooner, John street, now occupied by Mr. de Saulle.

E. G. Nicolai, Bull street.

J. S. Clarke's, Dixon's Lane, three story house, with about 2 acres of land, running through to Atlantic st. Aug 25.

Farms for Sale, by Alfred Smith,

Aug. 28th, 1860.

The Glen Property, South Portsmouth.

"Lawton's Valley", belonging to Dr. Howe South Portsmouth.

The "Stanton Farm," of about 53 acres, on the east shore, North of the Glen.

About eleven acres of land near Miss Gibbs Church on the East road, belonging to J. Robinson, gardner.

The "Easton Bailey farm," about one hundred acres of land, with good buildings, near the Aquidneck Fair House in Middletown.

Three farms belonging to the estate of Charles Potter, in Middletown, and one in Portsmouth.

A farm of about forty acres, overlooking the bathing beach, adjoining the Gibbs Farm.

A large farm on the Valley road, Green end, of about eighty-four acres, with five buildings—the farm is near Newport and desirable.

A small farm with about four acres of land and a neat cottage, on the Honeyman Hill Road.

A very valuable farm on the east side of the island, of one hundred acres, beginning at Smith's beach and extending along the cliffs nearly a mile; fine land, in good order, with suitable buildings.

Valuable Farm for Rent.

TO LET, from the 25th of March next, the "Card Farm," on the Green End Valley, a suitable farm house and barn, &c., with about forty acres of good land, only about one and a half miles from the centre of Newport. Can give possession of the house if required this Autumn.

A Valuable Farm for Rent.

THE "SAYER GARDNER FARM," about three miles from Newport—near the Aquidneck Fair House—over 100 acres of land, buildings in good order. Possession on the 25th March next.

TO LET,

THE "ALBRO FARM" in Middletown. Possession 25th March next—sixty acres of land—a two story house and suitable outbuildings. Rent $150 and taxes.

TO LET—A Cottage and ten acres of land, pleasantly situated in Middletown, about three miles from Newport, and overlooking the second Beach. Rent $65 a year.

For Sale for $1300.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and lot of the subscriber situate at the corner of Chestnut and Second streets, (No. 11 Second street) with outbuildings all in excellent repair.—For particulars, apply to WILLIAM A. WHITE or SOLOMON T. HUBBARD.

THOMAS GLADDING.

ALSO, one mast smack boat 13 feet keel, 19 1-2 feet on top, 8 feet beam, in first rate condition.—Apply as above. Jan 4

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT No. 21 Thames street, bounded Easterly on said street about forty-five feet, and extending Westerly 100 feet.

The house is large and could easily be converted into a Boarding House or stores, for either of which purposes it is well adapted, being one of the most desirable situations for business on Thames street. For terms apply to

DAVID G. COOK,
or HENRY H. COOK.

Aug 25

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and lot No. 7 Bridge street. The house is nearly new, 2 stories and fitted for families; will be sold low, or if preferred, will be leased for a term of years. The above offers a chance seldom to be found.—For terms apply to the undersigned.

Feb 12 FRANCIS STANHOPE.

TO LET.

THE CARPENTERS' shop on the Freebody Wharf, heretofore occupied by B. John Weeden, a well known and desirable stand, apply to

SWINBURNE & PECKHAM,
or MARSHALL C. SLOCUM.

Nov 3—tf.

FOR SALE.

A PARCEL OF LAND containing about thirteen acres, in Lawton's Valley. For conditions apply to

SARAH GIBBS,
Widow of Enos Gibbs.

March 7

TO LET.

THE HALL lately occupied by the Philharmonic Society.

May 4 R. J. TAYLOR.

CARPENTERING.

City Steam Planing Mill,
Corner Sherman & Spring Streets,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Planing, Grooving, and all kinds of Scroll Sawing done at short notice.

Also, Window Frames, Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings and Cornices, manufactured and constantly kept on hand and for sale as low as in New York, Boston, or Providence.

☞ Interest charged on all accounts after ninety days. SIMON MOFFIT, Proprietor.

Lumber and Building Materials.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now prepared to furnish direct from the manufacturers, east or west, Lumber of all kinds, sawed to order and delivered here free of risk to the purchaser.* A good supply of Shingles, Laths and Seasoned Lumber on hand, will be sold at prices to conform to the times. All in want, from small to large lots, will please bear in mind that 231 Thames Street is the place to call before concluding their CASH purchases.

July ALBERT HAMMETT.

MERCHANT'S AND FARMER'S
DINING ROOMS,

YOUNG'S BRICK BLOCK,

Corner Parade and Thames Street,

Newport, R. I.

By James W. Curtis.

MEALS AND LUNCH AT ALL HOURS. Board by the day and week.

Families supplied with choice varieties of Oysters.

The public has long felt the need of an establishment of this kind, and it will be the endeavor of the proprietor to have his place conducted in a manner that will meet the approbation of all, neatness and moderate charges constituting its main features.

A liberal patronage is solicited. May 11

GAS TORCHES this day received at
BLISS' House Furnishing Store,
Aug 19 117 Thames Street.

GRISTS ground to order on call, at the City Steam Grist Mill.
Dec 7 SWINBURNE'S Wharf.

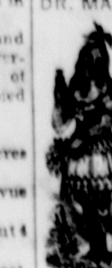
FRENCH TURNIPS, Round do., Beets, Carrots, &c., at E. WILSON'S.

(COPYRIGHT SECURED.)

The Great Indian Remedy,

FOR FEMALES.

DR. MATTISON'S INDIAN EMMENAGOGUE.



This celebrated female medicine possessing virtues unknown of anything else of the kind, and proving effectual after all others have failed, is designed for both *married and single ladies*, and is the very best thing known for the purpose, as it will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction, from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

OVER 2000 BOTTLES

have now been sold *without a single failure* when taken as directed, and without the least injury to health IN ANY CASE. ☞ It is put up in bottles, of three different strengths, with full directions for using and sent by Express, *closely sealed*, to all parts of the country.

PRICES—Full strength $10. Half strength, $5. Quarter strength, $3 per bottle.

☞ *Remember!—This medicine is designed expressly for obstinate cases, where all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure; also that it is warranted as represented in EVERY RESPECT, or the price will be refunded.*

☞ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! None genuine and warranted, unless purchased *directly of Dr. M. or at his office*, rear of No. 28 Union Street, Providence, R. I.

DR. MATTISON'S DIURETIC COMPOUND.

For Acute and Chronic Gonorrhoea.

This new remedy contains neither Balsam Copaiva, Spirits of Nitre, Cubebs, Turpentine or any other nauseous drugs, but is an elegant vegetable liquid, pleasant to the taste and smell, grateful to the stomach, cooling, cleansing and healing in its operation and speedily allaying all heat and irritation in the urinary passages. You, therefore, who have been swallowing down *Balsam Copaiva*, either in capsules or mixtures for months in succession, until with pale face and disordered stomach, your breath and clothes are filled with its vile odor; throw away the disgusting mixtures and send for a bottle of this new remedy, which will not only cure you at once, but at the same time it will cleanse the system from the injurious effects of the various mixtures you have been taking so long.

☞ ONE BOTTLE, WHICH LASTS A WEEK, WILL OFTEN EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE. Price $2,00.

DR. MATTISON'S SIRUP ANTI-SYPHILITIQUE

For Secondary, Tertiary and Hereditary Syphilis.

No remedy ever discovered has done what has been achieved by this. Under its use every form of constitutional syphilitic taint is speedily cured, and in a few weeks the whole poison is completely eradicated from the system, and health and strength are permanently restored.

☞ It was this remedy that cured in a few weeks a gentleman from the South, then stopping at Newport, and for which he presented Dr. M. with $400 besides his bill, after having been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York for five years.

One bottle, which lasts a month, will often effect a perfect cure. Price $10; half size $5.

DR. MATTISON'S NERVE INVIGORATOR.

For Nervous Debility, Loss of Power, Impotency, Confusion of Thought, Loss of Memory, Irritable Temper, Gloomy Apprehensions, Despondency and Melancholy, which may end in Loss of Reason.

This new remedy for that fearful train of mental and physical evils arising from vicious excesses, and secret habits of the young, is composed of the most soothing, strengthening and invigorating medicines to be found in the whole Vegetable Kingdom, which, in combination, form the most perfect Antidote for this obstinate and distressing class of maladies ever yet discovered. It has now been sent to nearly every State in the Union, relieving the untold sufferings of hundreds who have never seen the inventor, restoring them to comparative health, strength and happiness. PRICE—Quart bottle, which last a month $10; half size $5.

☞ These four GREAT REMEDIES are the result of over twenty years' study and practice, and as now prepared they are known to be the very best for their respective purposes, and I am therefore induced to make them public for the mutual benefit of myself and the sick, who otherwise could never avail themselves of their benefits. They are all warranted as represented, in every respect, or the price will be refunded.

☞ Prepared and sold ONLY at DR. MATTISON'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, rear No. 28 Union street, Providence, R. I., and sent by express secure from observation, to all parts of the United States.

A Word of Caution

☞ It has been estimated that over *Two Hundred Thousand Dollars* are paid to swindling quacks annually, in New England alone; and that, too, without any benefit to those who pay it. All this comes from trusting, without inquiry, to men who are alike destitute of honor, character or skill, and whose only recommendation is their own false and extravagant assertions, in praise of themselves. The only safe-guard against imposition is to take no man's word, no matter what his pretensions are, but MAKE INQUIRY. It will cost you nothing, and may save you many regrets; for, as advertising physicians in nine cases out of ten are bogus, there is no safety in trusting any of them unless you know who and what they are.

☞ Dr. M. will send FREE, by enclosing one stamp as above, a Pamphlet on DISEASES OF WOMEN, and on Private Diseases generally, giving full information, with the most undoubted references and testimonials, without which no advertising physician, or medicine of this kind is deserving of ANY CONFIDENCE WHATEVER.

☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to. Write your address PLAINLY, and direct to DR. H. N. MATTISON, as above.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!!!

Dr. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS,

Prepared by Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D.,

NEW YORK CITY.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

To Married Ladies,

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of other Pills can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills doing all that they represent to do.

NOTICE.

There is one condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a PECULIAR RESULT. The condition referred to is PREGNANCY—the result, MISCARRIAGE. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it.

Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. Sent by mail on enclosing $1 to Dr. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box 4,531, Post Office, New York City.

Sold by Druggists in every town in the United States.

R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor,
20 Cedar Street, New York.

To whom all Wholesale orders should be addressed.

Sold in Newport by CASWELL, MACK & CO. June 22

CURE FOR PIN WORMS

A NEW DISCOVERY.

THE Ascarides or Pin Worms, the removal of which has ever baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and universally considered by them as beyond the reach of medicine are entirely expelled from the human system by the use of

Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup.

A Cure warranted in every case.

Relief afforded in twenty-four hours.

This Syrup is purely a vegetable preparation, and harmless with the youngest child.

SYMPTOMS.—Intense itching, biting and distress in the lower part of the rectum and about the seat, often mistaken for the Piles, disagreeable sensation in the epigastric region or lower part of the bowels, restlessness, wakefulness, starting and screaming in the sleep, fainting, and not unfrequently spasms or fits.

CAUTION.—The genuine has the name, "Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup," blown in each bottle, his portrait, and a fac simile of his signature on the wrapper.

HERVEY & MOORE, SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Address GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., 11 and 12 Marshall st., Boston, Mass., General Agents for New England.

Sold by Druggists generally. April 20—1y

The Great Cause of

HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope,

Price 6 cents.

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for Study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of Youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted, evils may be removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

DR. CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery, New York,

Feb 1, 1862. Post Office box 4,586.

Attention Volunteers

EVERY VOLUNTEER should procure the Roster and Roll of each New England Regiment of Volunteers. They can be procured for a small sum at the

Jan 28 CITY MUSIC STORE.

Attention All.

THE PROSPECTIVELY valuable Roster and Roll of all the New England Regiments, with other valuable records can be procured at the

Jan 28 CITY MUSIC STORE.

GROCERIES.

JOHN D. DENNIS,

AT THE OLD STAND,

NO. 22 BROAD STREET.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.

HAS just received and offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Oolong Teas	Molasses
Eng Breakfast do	Old java coffee
Young Hyson do	Ceylon do
Hyson do	Maracaibo do
Gunpowder do	St Domingo do
Flour in barrels	Roasted do
Flour in half barrels	Ground do
Flour in bags	Ground cinnamon
Brown Havana sugars	Ground cloves
Stuart's crushed do	Ground ginger
Stuart's refined do	Ground rice
Stuart's ground do	Wheaten grits
Baker's cocoa	Maccaroni
French chocolate	Vermicelli
Hecker's Farina	Extract lemon
Corn starch	Extract rose
Dietetic saleratus	Extract peach
Sup carb soda	Rose water
Cream Tartar	Castile soap
Olive oil	Oldpalm do
Capres	Ward's do
Table salt	Excelsior do
Dairy salt	Fancy do
Mustard	Pickles
Pepper	Catsups
Cassia	Pepper sauce
Mace	Sperm candles
Nutmegs	Adamantine do
Hominy	Tallow do
Preserved ginger	Washing powder
Lard	Chewing tobacco
Hams	Smoking do
Pork	Maccaboy snuff
Rice	Scotch do
Sweet corn	Dried apples
White beans	Cheese
Hemp seed	Butter
Canary seed	Crackers
Pimento	Pilot bread
Raisins	Vinegar
Currants	Clocks
Citron	Wrapping paper
Tapioca	Letter do
Starch	Bill do
Indigo	Envelopes
Meal	Knives
Shoe brushes	Cattle cards
Dust do	Curry combs
Paint do	Bow pins
Whitewash do	Ox bows
Stove do	Yokes
Horse do	Shovels
Scrub do	Iron do
others do	Steele and Iron do
Hair do	Manure forks
Tooth do	Hay do
Combs	Hoes
Bath brick	Rakes
Brick dust	Plows
Matches	Plowcastings
Wash boards	Hay cutters
Clothes lines	Corn shellers
Clothes pins	Seed planters
Painted tubs	Coal sieves
Painted pails	Hoe handles
Cedar tubs	Butter boxes
Cedar pails	Whips
Wood dippers	Lashes

and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Goods warranted and delivered free in any part of the city.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Court of Probate, Newport, }
Feb. 3, 1862. }

THE ADMINISTRATORS on the estate of
JOHN J. ALLAN,

late of Newport, dec'd, present their second and final administration account with said estate for allowance, and the same is received and is referred to Monday the 24th day of February inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.

Feb 8 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Newport, }
Feb. 3, 1862. }

JOHN G. SWEET one of the devisees under the last will and testament of
NATHANIEL SWEET,

late of Newport, dec'd, represents to this Court in writing that Ellen Sweet, sole executrix of said last will and testament, has died without having fully administered on said estate, and praying that Benjamin Mumford or some other suitable person may be appointed administrator on said estate of Nathaniel Sweet with the will annexed, and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 24th day of February inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

Feb 8 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Newport, }
Feb. 10, 1862. }

UPON the petition in writing, of Sally Southwick, widow of
SOLOMON SOUTHWICK,

late of said Newport, deceased, representing that her late husband died intestate, and left estate, on which she declines to administer, and prays the Court to grant letters of administration on the estate of said Solomon Southwick, to Thomas R. Tew, of said Newport, or to some other suitable person;—and the same is received, and is referred to Monday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

Feb 15. B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, }
Feb. 10, 1862. }

THOMAS BRESSE, presents an instrument in writing to this Court purporting to be the last will and testament of
ELIZABETH BRESSE,

late of said Newport, single woman, deceased, for Probate, and for letters of Administration with the Will annexed, on the estate of said Elizabeth Bresse, to be granted to him, the devisee therein named, the Executors named in said Will being deceased,—the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Council Chamber, at the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

B. B. HOWLAND,
Feb. 15. Prob. Clerk.

Guardian's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, guardian of the person and estate of
WILLIAM R. DENNIS,

a resident of Prudence Island, and having been otherwise qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against said person or estate to present the same to him for adjustment, and all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to

CHARLES E. BOYD, Guardian.

Portsmouth, Feb 15—6w

Guardian's Notice

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed and qualified by the Hon. Court of Probate of the city of Newport, guardian on the person and estate of
JANE CORNELL,

insane and adjudged by said court non-compos mentis, hereby requests all persons having demand against said ward to present the same to him within six months from date and those indebted to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH A. CARR,
Feb 15—6w Guardian.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, }
Newport, Feb. 11, 1862. }

HENRY B. HAZARD, has this day lodged his petition in this office for liberty to remove a one story building from land of heirs of George Engs, in Brinley street, across Brinley street, on to land of Fillmore House, from thence, on to land of the petitioner, to be used as a dwelling House.

BENJ. B. HOWLAND,
Feb 15. City Clerk.

A Wonderful Little Microscope,

MAGNIFYING small objects 500 times, will be sent to any applicant on receipt of twenty five cents in silver, and one pink stamp. Five of different powers for one dollar. Address

MRS. M. S. WOODWARD,
Dec 14 Box 1853, Philadelphia, P.

NEW
STEAM GRIST MILL.

PERSONS wishing Corn ground can have it done with despatch at the Mill on
SWINBURNE'S WHARF,
June 4 opposite foot of Mary street.

GROCERIES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

AT

HUBBARD'S
Parade Cor.
GROCERY

☞186.2 1862.☜

The subscriber having made such arrangements in his store as will give him greater facilities for doing business than heretofore possessed, would most respectfully invite the attention of consumers to his increased stock of fresh and choice

GROCERIES,

among which may be found the following, at prices as low as at *any store in this city*.

FLOUR in barrels and bags, of the best brands in this market.

GREEN and BLACK TEAS of every grade, at prices to suit purchasers.

COFFEE—Old Government, Java, Maracaibo, Rio, Cuba, parched and ground coffees of every variety. Among the latter may be found a superior article of Turkey, warranted to give satisfaction.

NEW ORLEANS, Cuba, Muscovado, Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar House Syrup, Loaf, Crushed, New Orleans, Muscovado and Havana Brown

SUGARS.

SODA, WINE,
MILK, MEDFORD, PIC-NIC,
BUTTER, BOSTON, SUGAR AND WATER
CRACKERS, PILOT BREAD.

Ward's, Kendall's, Mason's, and Castile Soaps
Starch, Adamantine, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Indigo, Pipes,
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Olive
Oil, Vermicelli,
Oranges,
&c.

RHODE ISLAND,
SOUTHERN,
AND
BOLTED MEAL.

DOWNER'S

Best Kerosene, Kerosene Lamps, Wicks, Chimnies, &c., &c.

Non-Explosive Burning Fluid, Sperm and Whale Oil.

WINES AND LIQUORS of all kinds by the measure only.

GREEN and DRIED FRUITS of the best quality, all of which are warranted to be as represented, and delivered free in any part of the city. Orders solicited. April 13

CLOTHING.

Wm. B. Swan,

DRAPER and TAILOR.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Indigo Blue Liverpool, Pilot and Beaver Cloths; black brown and blue Esquimaux Beaver.

Blue Baltic Coatings, blue and black German Broadcloths and doeskins. Also

READY MADE CLOTHING

and Gents Furnishing Goods.

Oct 19 No. 168 Thames street.

New Goods.

JUST received, a large and fashionable assortment of winter goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the latest styles and patterns. Also, a good assortment of low price cassimeres for boys. Cloths, Tailors' Trimmings, and all other articles kept in a fashionable tailoring establishment.

Particular attention paid to cutting, and garments warranted to fit.

April 5 JOSEPH M. HAMMETT.

Fall and Winter Goods for mens and boys wear, a large assortment at

LANGLEY & NORMAN'S,
Oct 26 104 & 106 Thames cor Mary St.

HEATH & WESTCOTT,

No. 85 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

RESPECTFULLY invite the patrons of their establishment and the citizens of Newport generally to call and examine their

New and Splendid Goods,

which they are now ready to offer, suitable for

PRESENTS,

and particularly adapted to the tastes of their customers, consisting in part of the following articles:—

Very fine solid gold Pins and Ear Drops, entirely new styles in this market.

Latest styles solid gold Chain, gold Thimbles, Charms, Bracelets, Rings, Armlets, &c.

Also a splendid assortment of Silver and Plated Ware, of the most approved patterns and warranted as represented.

They invite particular attention to their stock of

FANCY GOODS,

which they have selected with great care, comprising many styles of Writing Desks, Reticules, Shopping Bags, Work Boxes, &c., all of which they will be happy to show to all who may favor them with a call.

HENRY A. HEATH,
Dec 21. WM. H. WESTCOTT.

If you want a

HARNESS

Made or repaired,

go to

J. H. CHAPPELL

Cor. Farewell and Marlboro sts.

and he will fit you out at War Prices.

Lumber and Building Materials.

LOW PRICES FOR CASH!

SPRUCE FRAME, a good assortment.
Hemlock Boards of the best quality.
Pine Boards of all qualities.
Southern Cedar Shingles, extra and common.
Shaved Pine, 16 and 18 inch shingles.
Shaved Eastern cedar shingles.
Sawed Pine and Spruce Shingles.
Clapboards in the rough and planed.
Yellow Pine Flooring, planed and rough.
White " " " "
Spruce " " " "
Brick, Lime, and Cement.

of the best qualities, and at the lowest prices for CASH, at HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard.

Oct 19 231 Thames street.

JOSEPH M. LYON

PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPER SMITH

No. 236 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

HAS constantly on hand a variety of Force and Lift Pumps, of his own manufacture, which he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Croton and Cochituate Faucets, and every description of Plumbing materials of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also, Pure block Tin Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead of various sizes on hand, also, all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

All orders attended to with neatness and despatch and all work *Warranted*. March 8.

Meats, Fruits, Vegetables, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having this day formed a co-partnership, and having taken the stores Nos. 58 and 60 Thames street, formerly occupied by Wm. H. Sherman and J. H. Gladding, intend keeping a Market and Provision Store, where can be found all kinds of Meats, Poultry, Game, Vegetables, Fruits and Provisions of the best quality and at satisfactory prices.

All orders respectfully received and promptly delivered. WILLIAM H. SHERMAN,
Jan 12 FRANCIS S. WEST.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S English Sauces and Condiments, at
Aug 3 WM. NEWTON & CO'S.

COTTRELL & BRYER,

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE:

ALSO

Manufacturers and Furnishers

OF

COFFINS,

with the necessary appendages.

All orders promptly attended to.

Thames street. Newport, R. I.

GROCERIES.

WM. CORNELL

17 & 19 Broad st. and 1 Spring st

(At the Junction of Broad and Spring streets nearly opposite his former location,)

Invites the attention of the public to the following large and well selected stock of

NEW GOODS

which with many other things are offered at the very lowest prices, and delivered free of charge in any part of the city.

TEA.

Newcrop Oolong, Newcrop English Bk'fst
" Gun Powder, " " Imperial,
" Young Hyson, various grades from the highest to lowest

COFFEES.

Old Government Java, Maracaibo,
Rio, Parched,
Ground of a very superior quality and Dandelion coffee.

SUGARS AND MOLASSES

Stewart's crushed, Refined A B & C do,
Fine powdered, Granulated,
and Havana Sugars,
Muscavado and New Orleans Molasses

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Hams, Lard, Dried Beef,
Fish, Cheese, Fresh Butter, Eggs.

FLOUR &C.

Double extra Genesee, in bbls, half bbls and bags,
Northern Meal, Rye and Feed Meal, Corn and Oats.

OILS.

Lard Whale Olive, Castor oils.

FRUIT &C.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs,
Raisins, Citron, Currants,
Prunes, Preserved ginger, Pickles,
Catsups Pepper Sauce, Capers.

SPICES.

Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger,
Pimento, Cloves, Cassia,
Pepper, Mustard, Caraway seeds,
Gr'd Spice, warranted, Cayenne, Shakers Herbs and
Savoring Extracts.

SOAPS.

Wards No. 1, do Pale,
No 1 extra Excelsior, German Lustral,
Old Palm, Castile and Fancy Soaps.

TOBACCO.

Lorillard's, Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
smoking and fine cut chewing Tobacco, Cigars of various brands.

CRACKERS.

Butter, Oyster Soda, Cream, Wine and fancy Crackers

SUNDRIES.

French Chocolate, Baker's Cocoa, Hominy
Samp, Hecker's Farina, Corn Starch
Laundry Starch, Tapioca, Wheaten Grits
Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Ground rice
Pyle's saleratus, Babbitt's do, Sup carbonate soda
Sal soda, Cream Tartar, Hemp seed
Caraway seed, Table salt, Dairy salt,
Indigo, Bath brick, Wrapping,
Letter, Bill, Cap,
And note paper, Envelopes, Matches,

BRUSHES.

Floor, Whitewash, Scrub,
Clothes, Shoe, Hair,
Tooth, House and Dust Brushes.

WOODEN WARE.

Brooms, Tubs, Pails,
Dippers, Baskets, Covers,
Faucets, Sieves, Wash boards,
Cloth Pins, Cloth Lines, Bed Cords,
Mats, Mops, Trays,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Manure Forks
Shovels, Hoes, Plows,
Cultivators, Rakes, Scythes,
Hay Forks, Rifles, Yokes,
Cards. Curry Combs, Boxes,
Whips, &c.

SHOES.

Mens Boys Women's &
Misses and Children's Shoes and Boots.

DRY GOODS

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Denims, Prints, Ginghams, Delaines,
Challis, Cambricks, Jeans, Nankins,
Brilliants, Ticks, Crash, Cassimere,
Ribbons, Hdkf's, Edgings, Table Linen,
Thread, Silk, and YANKEE NOTIONS.

CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
EARTHERN WARE,
PAPER HANGINGS.

Having nearly disposed of his large stock of paper hangings will sell the remainder at reduced prices

INSURANCE.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Insure, Marine and Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

The Capital of said Company is $150,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock in the City of Providence.

DIRECTORS.

R. R. Stafford, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, Walker Humphrey, T. P. I. Goddard, Tully D. Bowen, Henry J. Smith, Allen O. Peck, Saml B. Tobey, James T. Rhodes, John H. Ormsbee.

ALLEN O. PECK, *President.*

WALKER HUMPHREY, *Secretary.*

Persons wanting insurance or information concerning said Company, will please apply to

GEORGE BOWEN, Esq., Newport.

THE FARMERS'

Mutual Fire Insurance
COMPANY,

AT EAST GREENWICH, R. I.,

CONTINUES to insure against loss or damage by fire or lightning, in two separate classes.

This Company, which confines its business almost wholly to the State of Rhode Island, has been in operation since 1851, has never made an assessment, and has, after paying losses and expenses, a large surplus in the treasury.

BENJAMIN B. THURSTON, President,
NICHOLAS S. FRY, Vice President.
WILLIAM BODFISH, Treasurer.
THOMAS A. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Applications for insurance may be made to

OLIVER POTTER, Newport, R. I.

East Greenwich, Oct 16, 1858—1y

THE

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO

Cash Capital 200,000.

With a large surplus, all securely invested on Bond & Mortgage and first class or Bank Stock.

Office 237 Broadway cor Park Place *and 50 Wall Street.*

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and their cargoes, in port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally, against loss or damage by fire.

Wm. Jaffray, Sec. Josiah W. Baker, Pres
J. J. Searing, Surveyor, John Bodine, Vice Pres
SETH W. MACY, Agent for Newport,
Dec 21—1y. Office No. 93 Spring street.

WM. H. SMITH'S

PATENT

COAL & GAS CONSUMING STOVE,

IS acknowledged by every one who has used it, to be the most economical stove which they have ever seen.

It is guaranteed to *radiate more heat*, with *less fuel*, than any stove ever before invented.

Call at WM. BROWNELL'S, No. 195 Thames street, and get a pamphlet, gratis, containing a full description of the stove, with certificates from parties who have used it during the past winter.

For sale by WM. BROWNELL,
Sept 29 Newport.

PLUMBING STORE.

NATHAN M. CHAFEE,

has now in store,

Force, Copper and Iron Pumps,

Lead Pipes and Sheet Lead,

Water Closets, Marble Bowls, &c., &c.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Plumbing and Jobbing of all kinds, will be done in a neat and substantial manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

Orders left at the store No. 5 Commercial Wharf, will be promptly attended to.

Jan 26

French Lunar Drops.

The only certain and safe remedy for females in all cases of Supression or Irregularities, no matter from what cause; in all recent cases they are warranted to give relief. The Drops are the result of an extensive practice, and not discovered by accident. To eulogise their virtues would not add to their merit; we would only say try them. They are invariably certain to regulate the female system, and can be taken without hazard. For consultation on all diseases incident to females apply personally or by letter, to

Mrs. S. M. MUMFORD,
251 Westminster street, Providence.

Jan 23

RICH VELVET VESTINGS, just received by
Dec1 LANGLEY & NORMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW,

No. 122 Thames Street, Newport,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FURNACES, RANGES, PARLOR, OFFICE, SHIP AND COOKING STOVES, ENAMELED AND TINNED IRON WARE,

Britannia, Japaned, Plain and

Wooden Ware.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, &c. &c.

Job work in all its various branches attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. R. BROWN. S. GODDARD. F. A. BARLOW.

Jan 18—tf.

W. A. WEEDEN,

DEALER IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 198½ Thames St.,

NEWPORT,

Near Kinsley's,

Jan. 18—tf. Express Office.

OLIVER POTTER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

wholesale and retail dealer in

Family Groceries, Ship Stores, &c.

No. 223 (opposite the Custom House,) Newport R. I.

Consignments solicited and cash advances if required.

Aug

ALBERT SHERMAN,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,

No. 259

SOUTH THAMES STREET,

T. J. WEAVER,

FASHIONABLE

HATTER

and dealer in

Hats, Caps and Straw Goods

One door North of

Merchants Bank,

Newport.

J. H. COZZENS,

152 THAMES STREET

DEALER IN

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS, OIL SUITS, TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

T. MUMFORD SEABURY,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes of all Kinds,

NO. 140 THAMES STREET,

☞ Boots and Shoes made and repaired.

LANGLEY & NORMAN,

DRAPERS & TAILORS,

104 & 106 THAMES STREET,

Where can be found a complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, &c., &c.

EDWARD C. HAYES,

BOOT and SHOE MAKER,

No. 7 WASHINGTON SQUARE,

NEAR THE FOUNTAIN, NEWPORT, R. I.

☞ Repairing promptly and neatly executed.

WOOD & COAL.

COAL FOR
Summer Ranges,
" " Mc Gregor Stoves,
" " Star of the North,
" " Doct. Smith Air-Tight,
" " Mc Gregor Furnaces,
Foreign Coal for Grates.

The subscribers have now on hand the most varied assortment of coals ever offered to the citizens of Newport. This assortment comprises Coals of different densities, from the softest Lackawanna valley to the hardest Lehigh. When parties state to us whether the draft of the chimney is heavy or light, we guarantee to supply a coal that will give satisfaction, or we will take back the coal at our expense and the money (if paid) will be refunded.

Oct 28 OMAN & BRADFORD.

SCOTCH CANNEL COAL,
FEASLY CROSS CANNEL COAL,
ENGLISH CANNEL COAL,

Landing this day from sloop Victory, and for sale cheap, by

Dec 14 OMAN & BRADFORD.

Cannel Coal at $9.00 Per Ton.

NOW IS THE TIME to buy Cannel Coal at a low figure. Try it.

OMAN & BRADFORD,
Dec 28 Opposite the Custom House.

COAL AND WOOD.

A FULL SUPPLY of ALL THE BEST VARIETIES of Anthracite and Semi-Bituminous Coal. Also Wood of all kinds prepared in any manner desired. WM. J. SWINBURNE,

July 30 Wharf opposite foot of Mary St.

WOOD UP!—The best assortment of wood in the city by

Dec 14 CHAS. WILLIAMS.

MORE COAL.—One more cargo of that splendid Lorberry Coal (everybody likes it) to arrive this week, and the last chance to get it cheap from the vessel. Bring in your orders at WILLIAMS' wharf,

Dec 14 and 172 Thames street.

DRY GOODS.

WATER-PROOF CLOTHS for children's wear and for ladies cloaks—brown and black mixtures of prime quality, just received and will be sold cheap

Sept 7 LAWTON BROTHERS.

BROWN SHEETINGS have risen very much but we have several kinds which we will sell at old prices for Cash until further notice is given.

Sept 7 LAWTON BROTHERS.

SPANGLED BEAVER CLOAKINGS,
Flannel Sheetings,
Bleached and unbleached Linen Damask,
Shaker Flannels, at

J. H. HAMMETT'S,
Dec 21 98 Thames street.

NEW GOODS.

SONTAIG'S SKATING CAPS, Infants' Caps, Sleeves, Clouds, Mittens, Skirts, Corsets, &c. at J. H. HAMMETT'S,

Dec 21 98 Thames street.

REMNANTS OF PRINTS.—2000 yards Prints in pieces from ten to twenty yards each, at ten cents per yard at

J. H. HAMMETT'S,
Oct 19 98 Thames street.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.—One case cheap linen handkerchiefs, at

Sept 21 J. H. HAMMETT'S.

CLOAKS—Fall and winter styles of Cloaks at J. H. HAMMETT'S,

Oct 19 98 Thames street.

SOLDIER'S MITTENS at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
Dec 21 98 Thames street.

CASHMERE SCARFS at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
Dec 21 98 Thames street.

Stoves, Tin Ware &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has in store a large variety of Parlor and Cook Stoves, Tin Ware of all kinds, Wooden and Willow Ware, Lamps of most approved pattern set with care, and warranted to work well. Jobbing punctually attended to. Orders solicited.

WILLIAM BROWNELL,
May 15 Opposite R. I. Union Bank.

GLASS, TIN and PAPER SHADES of various patterns, a full assortment, at

BLISS' House Furnishing Store,
Aug 10 117 Thames Street.

DUTCH HEAD, Pineapple & English Cheese constantly on hand.

Aug 3 WM. NEWTON & CO.